

**AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.**

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It is difficult to harmonize the conflicting telegrams from Bohemia, where several severe engagements had taken place. Both sides claim the advantage, especially in regard to the affair near Skalitz. This discrepancy may be in part explained by the fact that the Prussian dispatches were dated at three o'clock in the afternoon, those of the Austrian commander at six o'clock in the evening. We gather from these vague telegrams that the Prussians invaded Bohemia in three distinct lines, leading from Zittau upon Turnau, from Landsbut upon Trautenau, and from Glatz on Jaromirz, where the railway from Turnau joins the branch line from Pardubitz to Schatzlar. The Austrian line of defence extending along the railroad which unites the great fortresses of Prague and Olmütz was thus seriously threatened. Near the centre of this line is the station of Pardubitz, where the headquarters of BENEDEK were established. Twenty miles north of Pardubitz, and connected with it by railway, is the strong position of Josephstadt,



forming a sort of *tete de pont* to the Austrian position. Upon this position the three columns of the Prussian army advanced, feeling their way cautiously. The strongest of these columns, under the immediate command of the Crown Prince, advanced from the eastward in Silesia. The other two advanced along the railways, leading the one southeast, the other southwest from Gorlitz through the defiles of the Giant Mountains that form the frontier between Saxony and Bohemia. On Tuesday, June 26, the column which had taken the Zittau road had reached a place called Turnau, nearly half way to Josephstadt. There it was met by the Austrians, and an engagement took place in which the Prussians claim the advantage. Their dispatches say they captured seven Austrian officers and took 5,000 men prisoners. The chief result of the engagement was, however, favorable to the Austrians, as it checked the advance of the Prussian column, and prevented its cooperation in the attempted combined attack on Josephstadt. The Prussians advancing by the other road were met at Trautenau, near the mountains, and defeated, or at least held in check, by the Austrians.

Two of the three columns being thus disposed of, the Austrian commander was left free to meet the attack from Silesia. From the Prussian fortress of Glatz, about thirty miles eastward of Josephstadt, the army under command of the Crown Prince advanced westward a distance of about twenty miles, until its right rested on Nachod, a station on a small line of railroad from Josephstadt to Starkstadt, and its left on Neustadt, a few miles to the southward. In this position it encountered an Austrian force, consisting of the Ramming corps and two divisions of cavalry. An engagement took place on the 27th, which lasted from early morning until late in the afternoon. At three o'clock the Prussians claim to have had the advantage, having driven back the Austrians and captured several guns and many prisoners. But Austrian dispatches, dated later, claim an Austrian victory, the Prussians having in turn retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and a large number of prisoners and eighteen guns in the hands of the Austrians.

A Berlin dispatch of June 29th claims that on the 27th and 28th the Prussians were completely victorious. Thus we read:

The Austrians were defeated on the 27th, near Nachod, by our First Army Corps; on the 28th, at Trautenau, by the Corps of the Guards (Life Guards), at Munchengratz, by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. At Trautenau, the Austrians had from 3,000 to 4,000 killed and wounded, and lost several thousand prisoners. Our loss at the same place was about 1,000.

In yesterday's battle the Fifth Prussian Army Corps, under General STRINDE, was opposed by the Sixth and Eighth Austrian Corps under the Archduke LEOPOLD. The number of prisoners captured from the Austrian corps, under General GABLENZ, in yesterday's engagement at Trautenau, was 2,000.

On the other hand, an Austrian dispatch of the same date says:

The Prussians yesterday were defeated by the Austrian forces under GABLENZ, leaving behind one-third of their army killed and wounded. They withdrew to Prussian territory toward Glatz.

After occupying Jicin yesterday, the Prussians were attacked by the cavalry division of General EDELSEIM. They were driven out Jicin and repulsed toward Turnau.

In consequence of this defeat, the Prussians last night evacuated Melnik, Dams and Leipz, and withdrew in great haste to Meimes. The Prussian losses by General EDELSEIM's attack were enormous.

The strategic operation of the Austrian army was completely successful. The junction of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES with the army of Silesia was prevented.

The Austrian losses in the battles of the last three days are estimated at scarcely two thousand killed and wounded. The Prussian loss is at least equal.

An encounter between Austrians and Prussians at Oswieczin, on the frontier of Galicia, on June 27th, ended, after a ten-hours' struggle, in the defeat of the latter, who were driven back across the Vistula. The forces engaged on either side did not exceed a single brigade, but the Prussian losses are described as severe.

With the limited information afforded by the telegraphic dispatches from the scene of action, it is impossible to reconcile the conflicting accounts. The only definite intelligence we have is that there has been some very severe fighting between the two armies; but we have as yet no means of deciding to whom the victory is to be adjudged. As the Prussians applied to Marshal BENEDEK for an armistice, soon after the battle, it appears probable that the Austrians were left in possession of the field. But the Prussians had evidently obtained a firm foothold in Bohemian territory, from which it may be difficult to dislodge them.

There is little news of interest from other parts of the theatre of war. On the 27th, the Hanoverian army was attacked at Langensalza by a force of 6,000 Prussians, whom it defeated; but subsequently, finding itself surrounded by a superior force, it surrendered on the 29th, at discretion. The King and Crown Prince of Hanover, and the officers of their army are said to have pledged their word not to fight against Prussia during the present war.

### THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL R. K. SCOTT, Assistant-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, on the 29th ult. issued an order which is in substance as follows:

The Brevet Major-General Commanding has noticed, with deep regret, the disposition on the part of freedmen in the vicinity of Charleston and along the coast to disregard their agreements on plantations, to the neglect of the crops, and to either lay idling about their houses, roam at large over the country, or congregate in Charleston or other towns. This total disregard of all obligations to keep their contracts in good faith will cause an entire failure of crops in the State, and the result must be destitution and starvation. The increasing amount of theft, drunkenness and vagrancy demands that the most prompt and severe measures be taken by all officers to check the evil. It is ordered that the men or women who leave the plantation on which they are employed to labor, either by the month, for share of the crops or as renters of land, and thereby neglect their growing crops, be at once arrested as vagrants and put to work on the public roads, as provided by Paragraph XII. General Order, No. 1, Headquarters Department of South Carolina.

All planters who have freedmen employed on their plantations who do not, at this important season of the year, give their entire time to the growing crops, are authorized, if after reading this order to them and they neglect or refuse to obey it, to report them at once to the officer in command of the district, who will cause them to be taken from the plantation as vagrants and put to work on the public roads. Their children, if any, will be bound to such persons as will take care of them and learn them habits of industry. A prison will be established for all persons of color convicted of such crimes as are not punishable by death, on one of the islands, where employment can be furnished, and all convicts will be compelled to labor from sunrise until sunset, under the control of such guards as will insure their safety. Any person convicted of selling spirituous liquors to a freedman without a permit from some officer having control, will be fined in any sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for every offence of which he may be convicted. Commanding officers are directed to have this order read in the several colored churches in their vicinity, in order that it may become generally understood.

JUDGE BRYAN of the U. S. District Court, for the District of South Carolina, on the 6th inst. issued an attachment against Major-General DANIEL E. SICKELS, Commanding Department of the Carolinas, for contempt of Court in not producing, in answer to a writ of Habeas Corpus, the bodies of CRAWFORD KEYES and others, held in military custody by him, as the Commanding Officer of the Department of the Carolinas, by authority of the PRESIDENT of the United States. The following extract from the return made to the writ by General SICKELS will show the circumstances under which the prisoners are held:

The prisoners, CRAWFORD KEYES, ROBERT KEYES, ELISHA BYREM and FRANCIS G. STOWERS, were arrested by the United States forces occupying South Carolina in the month of October, 1865, charged with attacking with arms, forcing and overcoming a guard of the military forces of the United States, stationed by competent military authority, at Brown's Ferry, Anderson District, South Carolina, and with having then and there killed a non-commissioned officer and two of the private soldiers of such guard.

The prisoners were duly arraigned and tried before a Military Commission, convened at Charleston, by my order, on the 2d day of January, 1866, convicted of the aforesaid military offence and sentenced. The proceedings of the Commission were reviewed by me and the findings and sentence received my official sanction. All this in obedience to the orders of the PRESIDENT of the United States and pursuant to the several Acts of Congress in such cases made and provided.

On the 23d day of April, 1866, on the application of the prisoners, through their counsel, the PRESIDENT of the United States commanded me to transmit the records and proceedings in these several cases to the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, and to suspend the execution of the sentence until further orders of the PRESIDENT, which commands I have obeyed.

The attachment for contempt was made returnable on the 10th inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued on the 3d inst., Circular No. 8, which reads as follows:

In consideration of official information received of outrages committed upon the freedmen in some portions of Texas, of murder and crime against officers and freedmen in certain parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and other late slave States, officers of this bureau are called upon to exercise unusual vigilance, and exert what power they can under present instructions to preserve the peace and good order of the districts for which they are held responsible. Where the civil courts are in operation, receive the testimony of freedmen, and secure their rights is just what is wanted, and no effort must be spared to further the ends of

justice through this instrumentality by a complete and active cooperation.

The recent changes in the organization of the bureau, making the military commands and the bureau districts coincident and under the same officers, will not, if properly understood, in any way weaken, but must strengthen, the hands of the responsible officers.

Special attention is called to paragraph 6, of circular No. 5, from this bureau, approved by the PRESIDENT. This circular has never been countermanded nor modified, except with regard to the courts where the military tribunals have been suspended, or replaced by the civil and local courts in accordance with specific orders. And even in districts where this change has taken place, the officer or agent must still be the friend of the freedman or refugee, to aid him in the prosecution of his case.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES R. WOODS, Commanding Department of the South, Headquarters Macon, Georgia, on the 5th inst. issued the following order:

It has been officially reported to the Commanding-General, that one POMPEY O'BANNOX, confined at Toombsboro, Wilkinson County, Georgia, upon a charge of murder, was taken from legal custody by a mob and put to death with inhuman atrocity.

The facts shown by investigation are, that O'BANNOX was the probable accomplice of WILLIAM — (now a fugitive), in the murder of Mrs. LOUISA ROLLINS, and in murderous violence toward other members of the family; that he was taken from the jail at this place upon a warrant, and delivered to the Deputy Sheriff in said county; that he was then seized by a mob of two or three hundred persons of Toombsboro and vicinity, and by their unanimous vote, was chained to a tree, and after his ears had been cut off, was tortured to death by burning.

These unlawful proceedings show that the civil authorities are unable to compel respect for even the forms of justice in said county. Therefore, as there is reason to believe that upon the apprehension of the supposed principal of O'BANNOX, civilization will be again disgraced in a like manner, the transfer of the said WILLIAM —, to said county, is hereby forbidden until executive guarantee is shown that due process of law will not be exceeded in his case.

SERGEANT GEORGE F. ROBINSON, who was wounded in endeavoring to repel the attack of PAYNE upon the Secretary of State, has received the following letter from Judge-Advocate General HOLT:

Your application for the knife used by PAYNE in his attempt to assassinate the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, at Washington City, D. C., on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, having been referred to the Secretary of War, has been by him approved, and I am directed by him to comply with your request.

Your conduct on the occasion mentioned is now a matter of history, and none will hereafter doubt, but that by your self-possession and courage in grappling with the assassin you contributed largely to save the life of the Secretary of State at the extreme hazard of your own—a most meritorious public service, nobly rendered, and of which the weapon now committed to your keeping will be an enduring memento.

The district of Upper Arkansas consists of the following posts: Fort Riley, Fort Ellsworth, Fort Larned, Fort Dodge, Fort Wallace and Fort Lyon. All these posts are in Kansas except Lyon, which is in Colorado. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel INNIS M. PALMER, Second U. S. cavalry, commands the district, with headquarters at Fort Ellsworth. This latter post is on Holladay's Overland Mail route (or the Smoky Hill route) from Atchison, via Fort Riley, to Denver City. We learn from a letter received from Fort Ellsworth, dated June 20th, that the Indians in that vicinity are friendly up to the date of this letter, although a "break-out" is anticipated.

The following non-commissioned officers, recommended for promotion, have been ordered to appear before the Board in session at Annapolis, Md., for examination as to their fitness for the positions of Second Lieutenants in the U. S. Army. On their arrival at Annapolis they will report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General GRAHAM, Colonel Fourth U. S. cavalry, President of the Board, and on the completion of their examination, will at once return to their stations: Sergeant-Major EDWARD HOUTTARD, Sixth U. S. infantry; first Sergeant WM. S. MACKAY, Co. D. Third battalion Eleventh U. S. infantry; Sergeant SAMUEL GRAHAM, Co. D, battalion U. S. Engineer.

The following is the text of General Orders, No. 43, A. G. O., dated July 3d:

By direction of the PRESIDENT, all deserters from the Regular Army who voluntarily join their regiments, or surrender themselves at any military post or recruiting rendezvous, before the 15th of August, 1866, will be returned to duty without trial or punishment, on condition that they make good the time lost by desertion, and forfeit all pay and allowance for the time of their absence.

Such deserters as, under this order, surrender themselves at any other place than the stations of their regiment, will be subject to assignment to other regiments, as if they were unattached recruits.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL was ordered by Special Orders from Headquarters, Department of the East, to convene on the 11th at No. 19, State street, New York. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General L. LOMIS, Colonel U. S. A., President; Brevet Brigadier-General H. DAY, Colonel U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant REDMOND TULLY,



First U. S. artillery; First Lieutenant E. D. WHEELER, First U. S. artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel LOOMIS, L. LANGDON, Captain First U. S. artillery, Judge-Advocate.

The War Department, on the 9th inst., issued the following circular, containing instructions to officers on the recruiting service who are required to enter into contracts or make leases:

I. Contracts or leases are required to be made in triplicate, two copies to be forwarded to this office, one copy with affidavit prescribed by chapter 93, act approved June 2, 1862, attached to the returns to the office of the Department of the Interior, and one copy each to be retained by the recruiting officer and contractor.

II. Contracts or leases signed and executed by recruiting officers in their official capacity are exempt from stamp duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL AUGUR, Commanding the Department of Washington, on the 10th inst. issued a circular to the effect that under instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, hereafter rations at the Soldier's Rest, in the City of Washington, will be issued only to the classes of persons hereinafter specified, viz.: Such discharged soldiers as a medical officer stationed at the Rest may deem, from wounds or sickness, unfit for labor and destitute widows and orphans of soldiers. This issue will cease entirely on the 31st day of July, 1866.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer stationed in the South:

Matters are worse in Georgia than in Alabama: instances of outrages on freedmen are much more common; there should be double the number of troops on duty in each district; plenty of service could be found for two full ten-company regiments in each State. If it be the intention of the Government to enforce the laws of Congress, they must find more troops. It is useless to say that the laws are enforced—wherever there are bayonets there the people respect the laws, but nowhere else.

The House of Representatives has concurred in the Senate resolution to the effect:

That section four of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1866," be so construed as to entitle to the three months pay proper, provided for therein, all officers of Volunteers below the rank of brigadier-general who were in service on the 3d day of March, 1865, and whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged from the service after the 9th day of April, 1865.

COMPANY G, First U. S. infantry, has been relieved from duty at Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, and ordered to rejoin the regiment at Jackson Barracks Lieutenant CALLINAM, commanding the company will turn over all cavalry equipments in his possession to the commanding officer of Co. G, Sixth U. S. cavalry, who will give proper receipts therefor.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., has been ordered to forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, five hundred and sixty-eight of the recruits of the Mounted Service U. S. Army, which are or may become disposable at that post, to the Fourth U. S. cavalry in the Department of Texas.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, has been ordered to prepare a detachment of 250 of the disposable recruits of the General Service U. S. Army, at Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, and forward it, under proper charge, to the Second battalion, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, serving in the Department of the Mississippi.

The statue of Washington, which was removed from the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, by General HUNTER, in his raid up the valley of Virginia, has passed through Alexandria by express, on its way to that place, an order having been issued for its restoration.

In obedience to Paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 9, current series, from Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, the Districts of Ontario, St. Lawrence, and Champlain were, on the 24th ult., abolished by order of Major-General HOOKER.

The Second Comptroller has decided that soldiers of the Veteran Reserve Corps who have received certificates of merit are entitled to additional pay at the rate of \$2 per month, under the acts of March 3, 1847, and August 4, 1854.

The First U. S. infantry, has been relieved from further duty at Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf. The commanding officer of the regiment has been directed to report to Brevet Major-General A. BAIRD, Commanding Department of Louisiana, for his orders.

The General Court-Martial convened by Special Orders, No. 91, dated Headquarters Department of the East, New York City, May 5, 1866, adjourned *sine die* on the 10th inst.

The President has recently sent to the Senate for confirmation a long list of appointments in the Regular Army. This is the only list which has been sent for some weeks.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE House of Representatives has passed Mr. SCHENCK's substitute for the Senate Army Bill with the title amended so as to read, "a Bill to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States." The Senate has meanwhile been at work on its bill, which has been amended so as to provide that officers of the Regular Army, entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, may be retired by the rank held by them, whether in the Regular or Volunteer service, at the time such wounds were received; that the Secretary of War be authorized to appoint from enlisted men, and cause to be enlisted as many hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department of the Army, etc.; that assistant surgeons for the Regular Army shall be selected from those who have served in that capacity during the war; that the commutation price of the Army ration shall continue for one year to be fifty cents, as now, instead of thirty cents, as formerly; that in the selection of officers to be appointed under the provisions of this act, officers of the Regular Army who have commanded Volunteer troops may be counted as officers of the Volunteer service or as officers of the Regular Army; that the provision requiring the distribution of the appointments from the Volunteer service among the States and Territories, according to the number of troops furnished, shall not apply to the States of California, Nevada or Oregon. In reference to the last amendment, Mr. CONNESS explained that during the Rebellion the Secretary of War refused to receive troops tendered by California. Amendments were also made increasing the number of payments from forty to fifty, and changing the number of negro cavalry regiments to three. In reference to the amendment fixing the price of the Army ration at fifty cents, Mr. WILSON said it was the intention of the Military Committee to postpone until December next the Bill recently passed by the House fixing the pay of officers of the Army. As neither House shows any disposition to follow the lead of the other in the adoption of an Army bill, a Committee of Conference will have to be appointed to agree on some compromise bill. The Senate have passed the House joint resolution, declaring that the detail of a soldier or sailor as clerk, or other post duty, shall not be construed to interfere with his right to bounty; bill to grant the privileges of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia to persons who became insane while in the Quartermaster's or Commissary's Department of the Army; a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the report of Surgeon-General BARNES on the medical and surgical statistics of the war; bill granting pensions to provost-marshals and assistant provost-marshals, if wounded, or to their heirs, if killed, the former as captains, and the latter as lieutenants; also giving two dollars each per month additional to the widows of soldiers for every child under sixteen years of age dependent upon them for support; also the House joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Army, goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. It provides that officers who, owing to circumstances beyond their control, were not mustered into the service for thirty days or less after actual entrance on duty, shall be entitled to pay for the term during which they served without being mustered.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back several petitions for the increase of pay to Army officers, and asked for their discharge from the further consideration, which was so ordered.

Mr. WILSON also reported back the House Bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union, with an amendment as a substitute, the amendment consisting of the Senate Bill, with a provision that the exclusion of the home guards from bounties shall not apply to those legalized and mustered in as three years Volunteers under the act of February, 1864, for completing the defence of Washington.

Both Houses have agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill. The House is recommended to recede from the amendment requiring suit to be brought against the Illinois Central Railroad for sums paid for the transportation of troops and munitions of war. To agree to the Senate amendment making appropriation for the construction of fire-proof store-houses at the Arsenal in Philadelphia, and to agree to the Senate amendment making the mileage of Army officers ten instead of six cents. The Senate is recommended to recede from its amendment making appropriation for purchase of land used as a fort near Nashville, Tenn.

The section in regard to quartermaster's stores is to be amended so as to require articles issued in the Pacific States and Territories to be delivered and inspected at points designated, and the advertisement for such supplies to be published in the newspapers of San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon. The section in regard to the Military Academy is to be amended so as to provide that the Superintendent may hereafter be selected and the officers de-

tailed from any arm of the service, and that the supervision and charge of the Academy shall be in the War Department. The section in regard to the extra pay for soldiers employed in constructing public works is to be amended so as to allow enlisted men working as artificers, and non-commissioned officers employed as overseers, thirty-five cents a day, and enlisted men employed as laborers, twenty cents a day.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendments to the House Bill extending the benefits of section 4, of the Army Appropriation Bill of March 3, 1865.

The House has also adopted the following resolutions: Instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the payment of three months extra pay to officers who, having served one term and having been mustered out, had again entered the service; directing the Secretary of War to inform the House as to the number of rations issued under direction of the War Department, from the beginning of the late war, to persons not belonging to the Army, showing the number issued to white persons and the number issued to colored persons, etc.; directing the Secretary of War to communicate the report of medical statistics collected during the war in the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General, by Surgeon J. H. BAXTER; instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying to the soldiers the bounty of \$8 33 for each month they were kept in the service after the year for which they enlisted.

## THE MONITOR MIANTONOMOH

OFFICIAL REPORT OF SECRETARY FOX.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—The U. S. side-wheel steamer *Augusta* (3d rate), 1,310 tons (old measurement), Commander A. MURRAY, senior officer; U. S. Monitor iron-clad *Miantonomoh* (3d rate), 1,225 tons, Commander J. C. BEAUMONT, and U. S. side-wheel steamer *Ashuelot* (3d rate) double-ender, 786 tons, Commander J. C. FENIGER, left St. John's, N. E., Tuesday, June 5th, at 10 P. M., and the two former arrived at Queens-town, Ireland, Saturday the 16th inst., at 4 P. M., after a pleasant trip across the Atlantic of 10 days, 18 hours. The *Ashuelot* kept on to Portsmouth. The material facts of the passage are placed in the form of an abstract log, attached to this letter. There remains but one question to discuss concerning the Monitor type of iron-clads invented by Captain ERICSSON—can they be constructed so as to make them efficient fighting, sea-going cruisers? If not, then we must adopt the European models, abstain from any further attempt at progress, and content ourselves with a naval force for defensive purposes only, or invite new schemes. The facts with regard to the behavior of this vessel in a moderate gale of wind and heavy sea, when a frigate would find it impossible to use her battery, are as follows: Head to the sea she takes over about four feet of solid water, which is broken as it sweeps along the deck, and after reaching the turret it is too much spent to prevent firing the 15-inch guns directly ahead. Broadside to the sea, either moving along or stopped, her lee guns can always be worked without difficulty, the water which passes across the deck, from windward, being divided by the turrets, and her extreme roll so moderate as not to press her lee guns near the water. Lying in the same position, the 15-inch guns can be fired directly astern without interference from water, and when stern to the sea, the water which comes on board is broken up in the same manner as when going head to it. In the trough of the sea her ports will be liable to be flooded, if required to use her guns to windward. This, therefore, would be the position selected by an antagonist who designed to fight a Monitor in a seaway. An ordinary vessel high out of water and lying in the trough of the sea broadside to, is attacked by a wave which climbs up the side, heels her to leeward, and passing underneath assists in throwing her back to windward, when another wave is met and the heavy lee lurch repeated. A wave advancing upon a Monitor, in a similar position, finds no side above the water to act against; it therefore climbs aboard without difficulty, heels the vessel a few degrees to windward and passes quickly to leeward, underneath. The water which has got on board having no support to push it on, and an inclined deck to ascend, becomes broken water; a small portion going across the deck and off to leeward, but the largest part tumbling back to windward, overboard, without sending against the turret anything like the quantity which first got on deck. The turret guns thus occupy a central position, when, notwithstanding the lowness of the vessel's hull, they are more easily and safely handled in a seaway than guns of the same height above the water in a broadside vessel. The axis of the bore of the 15-inch guns of this vessel is 6 1-2 feet above the water, and the extreme lurch observed when lying broadside to a heavy sea, and moderate gale, was 7° to windward and 4° to leeward, mean 5 1-2°, while the average roll at the same time of the *Augusta*, a remarkably steady ship, was 18°, and the *Ashuelot* 25°, both vessels being steadied by sail.

A vessel which attacks a Monitor in a seaway must approach very close, to have any chance of hitting such a low hull, and even then the Monitor is half the time covered up by three or four feet of water, protecting herself and disturbing her opponent's fire.

From these facts, not unknown to Monitor men, and the experience we have derived from the use of such vessels during the war, we may safely conclude that the Monitor type of iron-clads is superior to the broadside, not only for fighting purposes at sea, but also for cruising. A properly constructed Monitor possessing all the requirements of a cruiser ought to have but one turret, armed with not less than 20-inch guns, two independent propellers, the usual proportion of sail, and constructed of iron.

The comforts of this Monitor to the officers and men are superior to those of any other class of vessels in the Navy,



arising chiefly from her steadiness, ample accommodations, artificial ventilation, and the great quantity of light afforded by having the bull's eyes overhead, instead of at the side. The commander and lieutenant commander, and several of the officers, are old Monitor men, and acquired confidence in this form of vessel off Charlestown; nevertheless the officers and men deserve to share with their comrades in the Pacific, the credit which attaches to extending the voyages of ships embracing so many novelties.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary  
U. S. STEAM MONITOR MIANTONOMOH, Queenstown, Ireland,  
June 16, 1866.

EXTRACT FROM A JOURNAL OF A PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, IN U. S. MONITOR IRON-CLAD "MIANTONOMOH," FROM ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TO QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. J. C. BEAUMONT, U. S. NAVY, COMMANDER, BY G. V. FOX, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF NAVY.

Date, June 1866.	Distance—Knots.	Average revs. of engine.	Average steam pressure.	Coal expended in tons.	Condition of the Sea.	Remarks.
Tuesday, 5th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	Left St. John's Harbor at 10 P. M.
Wednesday, 6th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Thursday, 7th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Friday, 8th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Saturday, 9th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Sunday, 10th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Monday, 11th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Tuesday, 12th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Wednesday, 13th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Thursday, 14th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Friday, 15th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Saturday, 16th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Sunday, 17th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Monday, 18th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Tuesday, 19th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Wednesday, 20th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Thursday, 21st.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Friday, 22nd.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Saturday, 23rd.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Sunday, 24th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Monday, 25th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Tuesday, 26th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Wednesday, 27th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Thursday, 28th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Friday, 29th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Saturday, 30th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Sunday, 1st.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Monday, 2nd.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Tuesday, 3rd.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Wednesday, 4th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Thursday, 5th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Friday, 6th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Saturday, 7th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Sunday, 8th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Monday, 9th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Tuesday, 10th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Wednesday, 11th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Thursday, 12th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Friday, 13th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Saturday, 14th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Sunday, 15th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Monday, 16th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Tuesday, 17th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Wednesday, 18th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Thursday, 19th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Friday, 20th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Saturday, 21st.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Sunday, 22nd.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Monday, 23rd.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Tuesday, 24th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Wednesday, 25th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Thursday, 26th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Friday, 27th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Saturday, 28th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Sunday, 29th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.
Monday, 30th.	50.8	17	12.5	21.1	Smooth.	At 10 P. M. stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser.

The engine room thermometer is placed in the after part of the engine room. The fire room thermometer is hung clear of the ventilator, 8 feet from the floor plates. The berth deck thermometer is hung from the beams near the middle of the deck, away from galley.

Engines throttled nearly one-half. On starting, all boilers but No. 1 were filled with fresh water. Commenced blowing No. 1 on June 8th, 1 A. M.; No. 2, 9th, 2 A. M.; No. 3, 10th, 3 A. M. Average blowing, twice in four hours.

Passengers, G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of Navy, and Captain Bythorne, Royal Navy.

Left St. John's Harbor at 10 P. M. *Augusta*, Commander A. Murray, senior officer, *Ashuelot*, Commander Fiebigler, in company. Counterm of engines ceased to work.

Wednesday, 6th.—Towards midnight wind freshening from N.W. W. Thursday, 7th.—*Ashuelot* rolling 25 deg. *Augusta*, 10 deg. Ends, wind moderating.

Friday, 8th.—Noon, stopped 40 minutes and made fast to *Augusta*, to save coal, hauled under No. 4 boiler. P. M., stopped 40 minutes to re-arrange hawser. *Augusta* under all sail, rolling 10 deg.; *Ashuelot* 20 deg.

Saturday, 9th.—Stopped 1 hour 30 minutes to re-arrange hawser. *Augusta* rolled 18 deg., *Ashuelot* 150 deg. Threw overboard bottle containing latitude and longitude, at noon.

Sunday, 10th.—Stopped 1 hour 10 minutes for *Augusta* to arrange hawser. Performed divine service. Threw overboard latitude and longitude in bottle.

Monday, 11th.—Stopped starboard engine 10 minutes to replace feed-valve. Noon, threw latitude and longitude overboard in bottle.

Tuesday, 12th.—Ends with wind west. At noon, threw latitude and longitude bottle overboard.

Wednesday, 13th.—Noon, threw latitude and longitude bottle overboard.

Thursday, 14th.—Noon, threw latitude and longitude bottle overboard. Stopped 1 hour 26 minutes for *Augusta* to adjust machinery.

Friday, 15th.—Started fourth boiler at 11 A. M. At 2:40 cast off from *Augusta*. Stopped one hour to bend cables.

Saturday, 16th.—At 3:30 A. M., sighted southwest coast of Ireland. Standing along the land for Cork harbor. At 4 P. M., arrived at Queenstown.

Passage 10 days, 18 hours.  
Distance run by log in knots, 1,765.

#### UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

The U. S. coast survey schooners, *Agassiz* and *Varian*, arrived at Charlotte Harbor, Fla., on the 4th of June, with the parties of Assistant W. S. EDWARDS, Sub-Assistant C. T. JARDELLA, and Sub-Assistant A. T. MOSMAN. Messrs. F. F. NES, F. W. PERKINS, and E. ELLICOTT are attached as aids.

The surveying schooner, *M. L. Stevens*, was delayed in her passage by striking on Abaco Reef, but reached her working ground in Matagorda Bay on the 20th of June; Sub-Assistant F. P. WEBER in charge; H. ANDERSON and F. GRANGER aids.

The surveying steamer *Bibb* has returned to the Washington Navy Yard, from service on the coast of Georgia, in charge of Assistant C. O. BOUTELLE: Executive officer Acting Ensign S. A. GOVE. Aids in hydrographic party, J. B. ADAMSON, A. M. WETHERILL, and J. A. GULDIN.

First Lieutenant William W. Tompkins, Third Artillery, and Brevet Captain James M. Lancaster, Third Artillery, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-General Hooker. We are officially informed that there is no truth in the rumor that Major-General Hooker is to be relieved from command of the Department of the East.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

### CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—That the best interests of the nation at this time as well as in the future, requires a large and well disciplined force of cavalry to form part of our permanent Army few men of general information or any military capacity will attempt to deny. The length of time that is required to drill, discipline, and render effective a regiment of cavalry, composed of the very best material, was painfully manifest during the first two years of the late war, and the immense expense attending the equipping and sustaining large bodies of Volunteer cavalry in the field will not soon be effaced from the financial records of the country, nor the labor incidental thereto, from the memory of those officers who were assigned to that duty; and yet, at this time, scarcely before the permanent reorganization of the country has been effected, we see the Chairman of the House Military Committee introducing, and the House passing, a bill for the reorganization of the Army, which, so far as any increase is concerned, almost entirely ignores this important arm of the service. To those who have carefully watched the Army bill from its inception, this action excites universal surprise, for it cannot be supposed that a man of the well-known industry and energy of Gen. SCHENCK has not, in his capacity as Chairman of the House Military Committee, thoroughly informed himself upon the necessities of the country and the service in this respect: presupposing this, we must conclude that the Honorable Chairman had some definite object in view in thus neglecting to provide for an increase in this portion of the Army; and as the main difference between the House and Senate bills consists in the fact that the Senate bill provides for an increase of cavalry, and ignores the Veteran Reserve Corps, and the House bill makes provision for the Veteran Reserve Corps and does not for an increase of the cavalry, it is fair to presume that in striving to obtain what he desires for his favorite corps Mr. SCHENCK has allowed himself to sacrifice the best interests of the country to that of the Veteran Reserves. How far this action is justifiable it rests with Congress to determine. That some adequate provision should be made for those officers who have been badly maimed in the military service of their country no one will deny, but whether it would not be better policy to pension all officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps whose wounds have entirely, or to a great extent, incapacitated them for active business life, and throw open the Army to those of the remainder whose military record and other qualifications might entitle them to consideration as applicants for appointment in the Regular service is a question worthy the serious attention of Congress. So far as providing positions for those officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps who "have been disabled by disease contracted in such" (the military) "service," the writer is of the opinion that the sooner that sentence is erased from the House bill the better; it was a clause similar to that which, by affording a pretext for cowardly and indolent officers to shelter themselves behind the light-blue uniform was, in a great degree, instrumental in crowding the Invalid and Veteran Reserve Corps with a class of officers whose previous military history, wherever they were well known, brought that corps into such wide-spread and general disrepute throughout the whole Army, both Volunteer and Regular. If we are to have a corps of Veteran Reserves let those officers whose wounds received in action entitle them to that honorable distinction hold positions in the corps to the exclusion of all others, and it will then receive and be richly entitled to all the credit that should and undoubtedly will cluster around it.

But it is necessary in order to provide for one set of unfortunate but meritorious officers to do so at the expense of another body equally meritorious, and at the same time to inflict an injury upon the service and the country at large? Assuredly not: there never yet was a time in the history of the country when the people were so anxious for an effective and powerful army as at present, and there is not a thinking man in the United States to-day but realizes the fact that could President LINCOLN have thrown twenty thousand disciplined troops into South Carolina and one-fourth that number into New Orleans immediately upon his assuming the reins of Government, that the rebellion would have been nipped in the bud, and the terrible expense of blood and treasure entailed by the late war thereby avoided. Upon the question of a powerful and well-appointed Army the people are to-day far ahead of the majority of our Congressmen, the exploded theory of a powerful Army being of little use and dangerous to the safety of the Republic, will not soon be again brought forward by unprincipled political demagogues; the attempt to decry the merits of a standing Army, and its necessity into a certain extent, rendering the General Government independent of such States as may from time to time set its authority at defiance, will have little effect with the mass of our thinking people: with the bitter experience of the last four years before them they have learned to rely upon and trust the Army; it sprung from them, is controlled by them, its interests lie in the perpetuity and the safety of the Republic, in fact are identical with that of the people, and the people know it and are content. If then the country can afford to keep a strong Army, as it assuredly can, why should it not be done? And if the House bill, by its action in refusing to increase the cavalry proposes to do so upon grounds of economy, let us see whether in its provision for the protection of our own frontiers it exhibits any real economy in this matter. No one denies that cavalry is needed, and that badly on the great routes to the gold fields, the silver mines, and all along our borders, and in order to supply this deficiency Mr. SCHENCK, in his bill proposes to allow the PRESIDENT at his discretion, to mount six of the infantry regiments. Thus far the PRESIDENT, with most excellent judgment, has refrained from interfering in matters purely military, preferring to leave them in the hands of the proper department and under the control of the General-in-Chief; already by the

letter urging that Congress take some action upon the reorganization of the Army, and incidentally expressing his preference for the Senate bill, which provides for six additional regiments of cavalry. The Lieutenant-General has shown that in his opinion the country needs more cavalry. Gen. SHERIDAN, whose opinion upon the subject should be considered of the greatest weight, expresses himself in favor of increasing the cavalry arm to twenty regiments. Now if necessity requires that we must have mounted men to protect our pioneers, good sense would indicate that we ought to obtain the most serviceable troops at the least possible cost. To mount six regiments of infantry would cost as much as to mount an equal number of cavalry. Now what have we done; have we increased our cavalry? Not at all, but we have diminished our already far too small infantry force by six regiments; moreover, it takes time to render a mounted man effective. He must be taught to ride, handle, saddle, pack, feed, and groom his horse; besides it will take months to render him perfect in drill. Again, infantry officers who have never had an opportunity of acquiring by field experience that knowledge which enables them to impart the necessary instruction to their inferiors, which renders a mounted force effective, the best men for this purpose when scores of officers thoroughly fitted for this service can be obtained from among our late Volunteers. Is it fair to suppose that officers inexperienced in the management of mounted troops would know how to handle them in action, save them to the best advantage upon long marches in badly watered and scantily supplied territories, and see that the horses received proper attention at all times as well as those officers who for the last four years, by study and experience, have been qualifying themselves for this end? Assuredly not. Give the officer of infantry his proper command and he would in all probability show his thorough qualification for the task imposed upon him, but if Congress sees fit to authorize the mounting of infantry regiments, the country will have to foot an unusually heavy bill for horses for some time to come. Other difficulties also present themselves in opposition to such an organization: the change of drill, the natural repugnance of, in some cases, both officers and men to mounted services, the fact that while a man may be able to make a good infantry soldier, his physical incapacity to become a good trooper; and finally the probability that an infantry regiment which had been mounted for a number of years would, if dismounted, be for a long time disconcerted and disheartened.

To make good cavalry requires officers who love this branch of the service, who are willing to work hard in order to render their commands effective, and who have dash, energy, patience and endurance, and enlisted men possessed of the requisite physique and a natural love of adventure, which, with proper training, fits them for reliable sabreurs.

This material, than which the world affords no better, is within the grasp of Congress. It has been obtained at an immense expense of blood and treasure, and now is the time to secure it. If delayed beyond the present session of Congress, many officers and men of the late Volunteer cavalry forces will engage in other avocations and abandon their now cherished idea of Army life: the country asks for an army, perfect in all its details, and is willing to pay for it. The school for our cavalry is to be found, where it is so much needed, on the frontier; and trained among the mountains and upon the plains of the far West, it will, under proper discipline, develop into a corps that will amply protect our borders, strengthen our Army in its weak point, and, should occasion arrive, richly repay the Government for the time and treasure expended upon it.

A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

#### THE MONITOR MIANTONOMOH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A correspondent "X" has written to a daily paper an article relative to the construction and performance of the Monitors *Miantonomoh* and *Monadnock*. Several phrases peculiar to Mr. ISHERWOOD appear to indicate him to be the author. "X" says: "The plans of these successful Monitors emanated from the Bureau of Construction and Steam Engineering of the Navy Department. All the machinery of both, with the exception of the main engines of the *Monadnock*, was designed by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering."

Let us look at some facts which are pertinent to the claims which "X" puts forth; these will show that these claims are unfounded.

The Navy Department ordered, nearly simultaneously, four double-turreted wooden Monitors, viz.: the *Miantonomoh*, *Tonawanda*, *Agamenticus* and *Monadnock*. The weights to be carried, such as turrets, guns, gun-carriages, armor and motive power, was to be furnished to the naval constructors at the Portsmouth, Boston, New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards. The constructors were directed to build a hull to carry this weight—the vessel to project a certain number of inches above the water and to be unprovided with bulwarks, in the usual Monitor fashion.

Accordingly, we find that the *Miantonomoh* was built by the celebrated constructor of the Brooklyn Yard, Mr. DELANO, on lines designed by himself. Therefore, as constructor he is responsible for the draft, the proper balancing of the weights, etc., of that vessel—in a word he is entitled to all the credit connected with the success of that Monitor, except those mechanical portions, which, of course, did come within his province. In like manner the *Agamenticus* and *Monadnock* were built by Mr. HANSCOM, the skillful constructor of the Boston Yard. The highly successful manner in which both Messrs. DELANO and HANSCOM have performed their parts on the above craft, is too well known to require more than a mere mention.

And, finally, the *Tonawanda* was built under similar conditions by Mr. HEARTY—builder of many of our most successful vessels—constructor of the Philadelphia Yard. The turrets, pilot-houses, gun-carriages, compressor gear, port-stoppers, turret engines and gear were all constructed from the same set of drawings, the only points of difference being that the length of the vertical shafts of the turret gear were made to suit the depths of hold of the several vessels. Furthermore, the details just enumerated



were exact duplicates—except in some quite unimportant details—of the same parts of the *Passaic* class of Monitors, which had been satisfactorily proved before Charleston and elsewhere.

With respect to the motive machinery: the *Miantonomoh* and *Tonawanda* were furnished with engines designed by the Chief of Steam Bureau, and the *Monadnock* and *Agamenticus* with engines built by Mr. TOWNE, of Philadelphia, on the plans known as Ericsson's "vibrating lever engine."

The capacity of the cylinders of the latter engines was specified by the Steam Bureau; their builder (as well as every other well-informed engineer), understood that they were much too small to develop the power due to the great boiler capacity of those vessels. He therefore proposed to make the cylinders of the proper and usual size for such large boilers. His proposition was not adopted, and the reason given, that, as it was the intention of the Department to try those engines against those Mr. ISHERWOOD had planned for the *Miantonomoh* and *Tonawanda*, the cylinders must be of the same size. But so far from the cylinder—the "principal and most essential organ" of the engine—being the same size, the Steam Bureau quietly increased the size of the cylinder of its competing engines some twenty per cent. over those of the rival engines, the *Monadnock* and *Agamenticus* having two thirty inches diameter cylinder by twenty-two inches length of stroke, and the *Miantonomoh* and *Tonawanda*, two thirty inches diameter cylinder by twenty-seven inches length of stroke.

Yet, for reasons, which have already been published in the JOURNAL, even this device did not succeed in causing his engines to develop more useful power, or perform as efficiently and satisfactorily as the smaller rival engines in the *Monadnock* and *Agamenticus*. The Monitor *Miantonomoh* having made a successful trip across the Atlantic the Steam Bureau Chief endeavors to make capital out of this fact. Hence the following from his communication above referred to:

"The reports from the sea trials of the two vessels give the following results, to which are added their dimensions:

	<i>Miantonomoh</i> .	<i>Monadnock</i> .
Length on deck in feet and inches.....	237	259 8
Breadth on deck in feet and inches.....	32 10	32 4
Draught of water in feet and inches.....	15 6	12 3
Immersed amidship section in sq. ft.....	720	570
Displacement in tons.....	8901	3295
Speed in sea, miles per hour.....	6 6	6 6
Revolutions of the screw propellers per minute.....	64 2	59 6
Pounds of coal burned per hour.....	3078	2425

From the above it appears that to propel the vessels at equal speed the *Miantonomoh* required nearly twenty-seven per centum more fuel than the *Monadnock*, which, as the latter vessel had thirty and a half per centum more resistance, 1-1/2 a gain of three and a half per centum in favor of the *Miantonomoh*."

A glance at the above cannot fail to show to the well-informed engineer that this is a table ("manufactured to order") to prove for the *Miantonomoh* a superiority of "three and one half per centum."

According to the Bureau Chief, here are two vessels, with screws of the same pitch, one making 64.2 revolutions, the other 59.6, yet they are both propelling the respective vessels at precisely the same speed, viz., 6.6 knots!

Again, he states that the *Miantonomoh* offers "thirty and a half per centum" more resistance than the *Monadnock*!

An examination of his table shows how this result is forced. The resistance of these vessels he measures directly by his statement of the areas of the immersed mid-section, which are, as he says, 720 square feet, and 559 square feet, respectively. Even if this statement of these areas is correct—we will presently show that it is not—Mr. ISHERWOOD's calculations as to the relative resistances is incorrect. He is aware that the *Miantonomoh* has the finest lines—indeed, the displacements, compared with the mid-sections, as shown by his table alone, proves the fact.

But further, and of more importance, we find, on examining drawings of the mid ship section of these vessels in our possession, that Mr. ISHERWOOD has taken the area of the *Miantonomoh*'s mid-section at her deep draught when she was overloaded with an extra supply of coal and stores for her European voyage. On the other hand, the area of the mid-section of the *Monadnock*, was not only not taken when she was fully loaded for a long voyage, but when her coal and stores were nearly exhausted.

The fact is, that when both vessels are loaded for sea—that is with the proper quantity of coal and stores—the immersed mid section of the *Miantonomoh* is not more than 85 square feet more than that of the *Monadnock*. Now when the fact that the model of the *Miantonomoh* is the sharpest, it cannot fail to be perceived that the respective resistances offered to a passage through the water; instead of being "thirty and one-half per centum" more in the *Miantonomoh*, are nearly identical.

Referring to the official report of Chief Engineer S. N. HARTWELL, U. S. N. (see page 820, Vol. II. of JOURNAL), on a voyage of the *Agamenticus*, an exact duplicate of the *Monadnock* in hull, turrets, engines and boilers—we find that the highest average revolution was 75 per minute. A letter from a friend on the *Miantonomoh* informs us that the highest average was but sixty-six, and to accomplish this they burned upward of thirty-five tons of coal per day, or 3267 lbs. per hour, while the *Agamenticus* burned only 2356 lbs. per hour, according to the official report above alluded to. Mr. HARTWELL informs us also in same report that no "heating of journals occurred," while on the *Miantonomoh*, it is well known water has to be freely used when her engines are driven.

Both the *Miantonomoh* and *Monadnock* are excellent vessels, and it was quite unnecessary to contrive tables to prove the superiority of an engine which practical tests had shown to give results inferior to those of its competitor. X. Y.

#### ARMY PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the bill for establishing the pay of Army officers which has recently passed the House of Representatives, there is a provision by which officers and enlisted men of Volunteers appointed to the Regular service are entitled to count their service as Volunteers in computing for the ten per cent. increase on their pay, provided in lieu of the longevity ration. Does it not appear just and fair that enlisted men of the Regular service whose merits have gained for them promotion to the grade of commissioned officers

should also be allowed to count their services in the ranks.

There is another point which is worthy of consideration: the bill provides for a difference in the pay of the higher grades, according to the command exercised, but makes no provision for giving a lieutenant commanding a company any additional pay. The law at present allows to the officer commanding a company ten dollars per month for the responsibility of ordnance and clothing, and I would suggest that a clause be inserted in the new bill allowing to a lieutenant with his command ten per cent. additional of his pay. S. R.

PORT GAINES, ALA., June 16, 1866.

#### THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE CHATTANOOGA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—On page 734 of your last issue I observe an account of the late trial trip of the U. S. Steamship *Chatanooga*, one of the new 3,000 ton vessels which were expected to make a speed of 15 knots per hour. As this vessel is one of the several built by different parties in competition, it is essential to justice as well as to truth that the real facts of their performances be known.

The *Chatanooga* was designed and built by CRAMP & SON of Philadelphia, and her machinery was planned and constructed by MERRICK & SONS of the same city. The vessel is 315 feet long on the load water line, 46 feet extreme beam, and 20 feet 6 inches depth of hold. Her model is excessively sharp. Her average draught of water during the trial trip was 15 feet 5 inches, the immersed amidship section corresponding to which is 556 square feet. Her machinery consists of two back-acting engines of 84 inches diameter of cylinder, and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston, with surface condenser; eight horizontal tubular boilers containing 980 square feet of grate surface, and fitted with superheating tubes in the uptake; and a screw propeller of 18 feet diameter with an expanding pitch, the mean of which is 29 feet 3 inches.

The contract guarantees, which it was the object of the trial trip to ascertain if they were fulfilled, was that during twenty-four consecutive hours the furnaces should consume anthracite at the rate of 14,000 pounds per hour, and the engines work off all the steam that quantity of coal could generate, without the heating of journals and with a vacuum of 26 1/2 inches of mercury in the condenser. Another part of the same trial was to work off, in like manner, during forty-eight hours, all the steam which a combustion of 9,333 pounds of coal could generate. These composed a trial trip of seventy-two consecutive hours' duration.

This trial commenced at 8 P. M. June 24, 1866, using all the boilers. The machinery was operated by the contractor's engineers, and a large force of extra firemen had been placed on board by the Navy Department for the trip alone. The Department was represented by a Board composed of Chief Engineers FITHIAN, HIBBERT, and KELLOGG, in addition to which were the Regular Navy engineers of the vessel. The average results of the twenty-two hours' trial, in smooth water with a light variable breeze, were as follows, viz:

	Knots.
Speed of vessel per hour.....	11
Revolutions of the engines per minute.....	44 2-5
Pounds of coal consumed in one hour.....	9684
Vacuum in condenser in inches of mercury.....	22 4-5
Steam in boilers, in pounds per square inch.....	23
Throttle-valve open.....	3/4
Point of cutting off.....	2-3

The maximum speed attained during any one hour was 12 knots per hour, with 48.7 revolutions of the engine per minute, which was the highest number arranged for one hour during the trial. The indicated horse-power arranged during the trial, 6 1-2 pounds of coal per hour. The condenser tubes leaked so badly throughout the trial that the air pump was flooded with sea water, and its valves carried away. Of course the boilers had to be fed with sea water and "blown off" the same as if the condenser had been a jet. The economy of the fuel suffered to the extent of this loss of heat. On the return from the trip it became necessary to anchor off Wilmington, when it was found impossible, owing to the condenser and air-pump derangement, to start the engines again, and the vessel was towed back to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Toward the close of the trial, the vacuum, which was 25 1-2 inches at the commencement, fell to 17 inches.

There was no difficulty in merely consuming 14,000 pounds of coal per hour on 980 square feet of grate surface, and the reason why it was not done, was the inability of the engines, owing to heating of journals and other causes, to work off the steam, notwithstanding the low vacuum and the very low mean effective pressure on the piston per square inch. All the main and crank-pin brasses were more or less injured, and some are being renewed, although the journals were run with water on them, and to such an extent, that the bilge-pumps of the ship were required to pump it out. The consumption of oil for lubrication amounted to 10 gallons per hour.

As soon as the repairs are completed to the machinery, which will require about two weeks in all, the vessel will repeat the twenty-four hours' trial for maximum results, and it is hoped they will then be more satisfactory. Z.

#### NAVAL TITLES OF RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent "U. S. N." states that "Harmony" seems to have forgotten that the staff titles he has interpreted are already appropriate to the staff corps of the Navy." Not to be hypercritical, the use of the word "interpreted" in this connection is somewhat ambiguous. If "U. S. N." will refer to the writer's letter he will find that the term staff, as therein applied to line officers, does not necessarily confound them with the staff corps of the Navy.

"Harmony" venerates too much the broad line of demarcation which is supposed to exist between the line and staff, to attempt to confuse them in the public mind, but the term staff was suggested by the fact that the grade Staff Commander exists in the British navy. There is perhaps no service in the world a greater slave to custom (for custom's sake) than our Republican Navy, and in order to make a radical change in naval grades, it will be necessary

to ignore European precedents, to remove existing prejudices, and to eradicate present ideas upon this subject.

Further changes, together with those of "U. S. N." are again arranged for comparison, "hoping that they in turn may suggest something better":

NAVY RANK PROPOSED BY "U. S. N."	ARMY RANK.	NAVY RANK AS NOW PROPOSED BY HARMONY.
Admiral	General	Admiral
Vice-Admiral	Lieutenant-General	Vice-Admiral
Rear-Admiral	Major-General	Rear-Admiral
Commodore	Brigadier-General	Commodore
Commander	Colonel	Commander
Lieut.-Commander	Lieut.-Colonel	Lieut.-Commander
Master-Commander	Major	Master
Captain	Captain	Captain
Lieutenant	1st Lieutenant	1st Lieutenant
Master	2d Lieutenant	2d Lieutenant
Ensign	Brevet 2d Lieutenant	Midshipman
Midshipman	Cadet	Cadet

The name of "Master-Commander" proposed by "U. S. N." has the disadvantage of length, beside which the idea is tautological. Master, seems to be appropriate to this grade, more particularly as in the reign of Henry VIII. it was a title only given to commanding officers, though custom has reduced it to a more humble position. HARMONY.

#### NAVY BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent "Staff" has expressed a desire to have the staff department of the Navy included in any proposed brevets to be conferred. Is he aware that they have already actually received such brevet rank from the Secretary of the Navy, and that this is entirely in violation of law?

Let us see how the case stands: The law states that "surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers of less than twelve years' standing, shall rank with lieutenants; of more than twelve years' standing, with commanders." How is this law carried out? There are 18 surgeons, 13 paymasters, and 2 chief engineers, who, by the regulations of the Department, rank with captains, while no such rank is acknowledged them by law. There are 29 surgeons, 20 paymasters, and 18 chief engineers ranking with commanders by regulation, but there are only 8 of these surgeons and 5 of the paymasters and engineers who have this rank by law; the remainder (together with the 33 surgeons, 28 paymasters, and 34 chief engineers, now ranking by regulation with lieutenant commanders) by law rank lieutenants.

What effect does this additional authorized rank have upon the line? The junior surgeon ranking with commander entered the service in 1853, and the senior lieutenant commander (whom this surgeon ranks) entered in 1840. In ten years the surgeon will rank with captain, while the lieutenant-commander will be only a commander, thus presenting the singular anomaly of a line officer ranked by a staff officer actually thirteen years his junior. The junior surgeon ranking with captain entered the service in 1837, and the senior commander (ranked by this surgeon) entered in 1829, eight years before him; and yet the surgeon has been the ranking officer of these two ever since he entered the service.

The junior paymaster ranking with commander entered the service in 1861, and yet he ranks the senior lieutenant commander who entered twenty years before him, and who was a lieutenant of long standing when the paymaster was first commissioned. The junior paymaster ranking with captain entered the service in 1851, and still he ranks the senior commander who had then been in the service twenty-two years.

The junior engineer ranking with commander entered the service in 1849, his immediate senior having entered in 1851, nine years after the senior lieutenant-commander. The junior engineer ranking with captain entered the service in 1844, fifteen years after the senior commander, whom he ranks. Surely, Sir, this statement of facts ought to convince the most prejudicial mind that the staff departments are more than fully provided for with regard to rank and pay. "Staff" says, "it is but fair that the line and staff should share equally in rank and pay;" it strikes me that the call for equality should come from the other side of the house.

Let us look for one moment at the Army (I copy from Mr. SCHENCK's bill): "The medical departments shall consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general;" in the Navy we have the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine, ranking with commodore with \$300 more pay than the commodore when on shore duty; "one assistant surgeon-general, with rank, etc., of colonel;" in the Navy we have eighteen surgeons ranking with captains, and the number is to be constantly increased, but the pay is not so great by \$700 as that of a captain at sea. Then, in the Army there are five who rank with lieutenant-colonel, and in the Navy twenty-nine ranking with commander, and before this year closes there will be ten more, and in 1870 there will be twenty-one additional, while eight of the senior ones will be ranking with captain. Then the Army has seventy ranking with majors, and the Navy would have about half as many were it not for this system of promotion by brevet which now obtains. The pay department of the Navy is very much in the same way, compared with the Army; while the engineers can not be spoken of in the same category, as there is nothing similar to them in the Army; although some pretend to say that they are on exactly the same footing with the Army engineers, and others go so far as to discard their proper title for that of "U. S. Naval engineers." In fact, I have positive information that a chief engineer ranking with captain and a paymaster having the same rank were known in the city of — as Colonel —, of the Engineers, and Colonel —, Paymaster.

I have purposely refrained from giving any statistics with regard to the junior lieutenant-commanders and senior lieutenants, as compared with the staff, for it is a favorite argument with those latter that the Government takes a boy and educates him, and that they (the staff) prepare themselves for the service at their own expense; therefore, say they, they should have a certain amount of rank given them to compensate for this. But the school was not established until 1845, and the '40s were there eight months previously to passing their examination; it was simply a place for the midshipmen who had already



been five years at sea, to review their studies in order that they might pass better examinations.

Owing to the present dearth of line officers the younger ones have been quite fortunate; fortunate, that is, compared with their seniors—by no means fortunate as compared with the staff. The senior master who entered in 1860 graduated in 1863, and has seen three years' actual service as a watch officer, is ranked by the junior assistant surgeon, who entered in 1865; and the same is the case with the junior assistant paymaster. In the engineers there is no such marked difference, promotion beyond first assistant being very slow. And this same senior master entered the service a little more than five months before the junior paymaster ranking with commander.

There is frequent complaint by staff officers that their rank stops at captain, while a line officer may get to be an admiral; is not the contrast which their position offers to that of their Army brethren sufficient to show them that non-combatants can not and ought not to look for such high rank? What a curious state of things it would be if the surgeon of a regiment ranked its colonel! And yet the same thing exists in the Navy, for the Navy register shows more than one vessel where the commanding officer is actually junior in rank to staff officers serving under him.

If the wish of "Staff" to share equally with the line in rank were carried out, it would do that which is legal, would reduce the inordinate rank now held by staff officers, and would do much to soften the asperity now ruling between the line and the staff, especially in those cases where the line are ranked by staff officers so much their actual juniors. Certainly the staff should be the last to ask for any more brevet rank than that which they already hold by permission of the Secretary of the Navy.

MARINERO.

### A REVISION OF THE ARMY REGULATIONS NECESSARY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Why cannot we have a revision of the Army Regulations? Some established rules which may govern in the absence of precedents. The attempts made in 1861 and 1863 fell very short of the requirements, and the Army is nearly as deficient in "rules for its governance" as it was before they were made. Congress seems determined to abolish the system of battalion regiments, and this discussion will set at rest many mooted points in regard to their conduct; many will yet remain, and I desire to state a few, with my views regarding their settlement.

The first instructions given to a recruit for the first time "on post" as a sentinel, are those relative to saluting officers, and yet what authorized instructions are there to be given for saluting a company officer, not commanding officer or officer of the day? Army Regulations (paragraph 420 Ed. 1863) prescribe that, to those, sentinels will "carry arms." These instructions would be Greek to a soldier not versed in Scott's Tactics, now superseded. I suggest the following substitute to the clause in the paragraph referred to.

"They will salute all other officers at shouldered arms, bringing the left hand smartly to the piece at the height of the right shoulder, back to the front, fingers extended and closed."

Officers who have performed the duties of Adjutant as long as the writer, will readily appreciate the following revision of the Regulations for guard-mounting and dress-parade.

The Regulations for mounting guard as they now stand need no revision, provided that the officer of the day, on acknowledging the salute of the guard, direct the Adjutant to "march it in review;" but as it is his privilege to direct it to be marched by "flank to its post," some arrangement should be adopted to enable the men to conform to the method prescribed by CASEY for facing to the right or left. I therefore suggest the following substitute to the last two clauses of paragraph 376 Revised Army Regulations:

"Each detachment as it arrives will, under the direction of the Adjutant, take post on the left of the one that preceded it, at close order, arms shouldered, and bayonets fixed, the supernumeraries nine paces in rear of the men of their respective companies, the first sergeant in rear of them. The sergeant-major will count the files, verify the details, and command, 1st. In each rank count twice. 2d. To the rear, open order—3. March. He will then report to the Adjutant, and take post two paces on the left of the front rank, passing by the front rank."

A regulation should be inserted in the proper place, in substance as follows:

"Immediately after guard-mounting, the new officer of the day, accompanied by his predecessor, will report for orders to the commanding officer; they will then, if practicable, visit the post of the guard. On their approach, the old and new guards which are in the act of relieving will salute with a present arms, taking the word of command from the senior officer or non-commissioned officer of the whole. The salute will be acknowledged by "the senior of the two officers of the day."

Paragraph 339 (Regulations for Dress-Parade) should be amended thus:

After the words, "and gives to his company the command," insert the command, "Shoulder arms," the company being at a support. In places where the command "Front face" is prescribed, "Front" should be substituted. Conflicts between Regulations and Tactics could be multiplied *ad infinitum*.

I recommend that the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and the professors and assistant professors of cavalry, artillery and infantry tactics, be constituted a permanent board, to which shall be referred all questions arising on a misunderstanding of the Regulations, their decisions to be reported from time to time to the War Department and adopted for "the government of the Armies of the United States."

S. R. H.  
FORT GAINES, MOBILE BAY, ALA., July 1, 1866.

Brevet Colonel Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster Northern Frontier, Headquarters Buffalo, N. Y.

### ABOUT PETERSBURG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—St. Petersburg the capital of all the Russias, is known to have been named after one Czar PETER, who was, if History does not belie him, by no means a Saint. Why the city he founded should be called Saint Petersburg is not very clear to your even-Christians who do not belong to the Holy Greek Church. Petersburg, Va., destined hereafter to be famous in song and story, lays no claim to sainthood. It was named after one plain PETER JONES, an enterprising individual who established a trading store here in 1645, when a fort was established at the Falls of the Appomattox, to overawe the Indians. This was about half a century before Czar PETER founded his capital. Our Petersburg, PETER JONES's Peter's Point, apart from its eventful history, is remarkable at present only for a very sweet chim of bells and a very large oak tree.

Owing to its antiquity, let us pay our respects first to the tree. It yet stands in a green and vigorous old age, and is so large that an old Dominie used to teach school in it; placing his own arm chair in a crotch of its mighty limbs, "his custom always in the afternoon," in the Summer with his scholars (probably little boys) in the branches, the venerable pedagogue taught first principles to these blossoms on this tree of knowledge. Standing under its ample shade, a few days ago, I observed a procession of ex-Confederates with shovels on their shoulders, and much tobacco in their mouths, proceeding to a cemetery near by, to "fix up the graves." They reminded me strikingly of Rebel working parties I had seen through a glass dimly in bang-um days. There stood a young man who seemed to observe the passing philanthropists with a very pleased expression of countenance. He was smoking a large cigar. His hands rested languidly in his pockets. And a benevolent and self-satisfied smile played on his features. "Sir," I said to him, "you seem to approve of this good work." "Ye-es" he replied, looking at the toilers still more placidly. "Why do n't you go and help them?" I asked. "Me?" He answered, "I write poetry for the newspapers. They (pointing to the men with shovels) can't do that, neither can I work." A beautiful piece then headed "In Memoriam," appeared in the next days Index. This tale points its own moral.

Now a few words about the bells. Moore has written of the bells of St. Petersburg. The sweet "Evening bells." After MEADE graciously promised to allow no firing on Sundays, the soothing chimes of St. Pauls were often heard vibrating over our lines, seeming to sound a truce of God, between the angry hosts. Of the many that heard them few perhaps knew that there was a romantic history connected with them. It is this: A long time ago, a gentleman of this city after many years of happy married life, found himself dying at Havana. An old friend and classmate was with him assisting his wife to nurse and console him in his last moments. But the sick man, suspecting that his former schoolfellow had designs upon his prospective widow, asked her to promise never to marry his quondam associate; whether the promise was made or not, history does not inform us. But although the wife "followed her poor husband's body to the tomb, like NIOBE all tears," she, like Mrs. HAMLET, soon, very soon, married her persistent lover.

By her former husband she had a daughter, "fair as a lily," beautiful as a dream. Like the melancholy Dane, she mourned her mother's hasty nuptials. "She pined in thought," and pining faded like a flower nipped by a bitter frost. The newly married pair, as a peace offering, gave the poor lady this chime of bells for her favorite church. They came to late to soothe her wounded spirit. Too late to chime merry as marriage bells for her. (For, like all Southern girls, she was engaged.) But only in time to ring her requiem. Ever since then, the town people fancy that the bells have retained the plaintive melody of their first utterance.

CENTURIAN.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 7, 1866.

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1866. }

General Orders No. 54.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions, for the week ending June 30, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.  
(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Brevet-Colonel R. Saxton to report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Barry.—Brevet-Colonel Rufus Saxton, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier-General Barry, Colonel Second U. S. artillery, commanding the Northern Frontier, for temporary assignment to duty. S. O. No. 299, A. G. O., June 26, 1866.

Captain Samuel Munson mustered out.—By direction of the President Samuel Munson, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. No. 303, A. G. O., June 27, 1866.

Officers of Second Division mustered out.—Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect the date set opposite their respective names. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers! Captain Arthur H. Mills, June 27, 1866; Captain J. E. McKusick, June 27, 1866; Captain C. W. Nash, June 27, 1866. S. O. No. 303, A. G. O., June 27, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Peirce, assigned to duty at Fort Benton, Montana Territory.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Peirce, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, will report in person, forthwith, to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty at Fort Benton, Montana Territory. S. O. No. 308, A. G. O., June 29, 1866.

### SECOND U. S. CAVALRY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Second cavalry, corrected up to June 20, 1866:

COLONEL.—Thomas J. Wood, on department service, Mississippi.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—Innis N. Palmer, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Fort Ellsworth, commanding Second cavalry and the District of the Upper Arkansas.

MAJORS.—John W. Davidson, Fort Riley, commanding post of Fort Riley; Alfred Pleasanton, on leave of absence; Frank Wheaton, on leave.

FIRST LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.—Charles H. Lester, Fort Ellsworth; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Thomas B. Dewees, Fort Ellsworth; First Lieutenant and Regimental Commissary Subsistence, Edward J. Spaulding, Fort Riley, Kansas.

COMPANY A.—Captain George O. Sokolski, Fort McPherson; First Lieutenant James Cahill, Fort Ellsworth; Second Lieutenant George W. Yates, en route to join company.

COMPANY B.—Captain John K. Mizner, Fort McPherson; First Lieutenant Axel S. Adams, Fort McPherson; Second Lieutenant James T. Peale, Fort Ellsworth.

COMPANY C.—Captain Wesley Merritt, on leave of absence; First Lieutenant Fred. W. Schaute, Fort Sedgwick; Second Lieutenant Horatio S. Bingham.

COMPANY D.—Captain David S. Gordon, Fort Lyon, C. T.; First Lieutenant James Egan, Fort Lyon, C. T.

COMPANY E.—Captain Charles E. Norris, Fort Laramie; First Lieutenant William H. Harrison, Fort Ellsworth, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Upper Arkansas; Second Lieutenant James N. Wheelan, Fort Sedgwick.

COMPANY F.—Captain John Green, Fort Ellsworth; Second Lieutenant Seneca H. Norton, Fort Kearney, N. T., on department service.

COMPANY G.—Captain Lewis Merrill, Fort Leavenworth; First Lieutenant O. O. G. Robinson, Fort McPherson, on department service; Second Lieutenant John N. Wanless, Fort Leavenworth.

COMPANY H.—Captain Edward Ball, Fort Laramie; First Lieutenant Patrick W. Horrigan, Fort Laramie; Second Lieutenant Ely S. Parker, Washington D. C., Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Grant.

COMPANY I.—Captain Henry E. Noyes, Fort Riley; Second Lieutenant Cyrus M. Allen, Fort Riley, on leave of absence.

COMPANY K.—Captain George N. Gordon, Fort Dodge; First Lieutenant Elijah R. Wells, Carlisle, Penn., on department service; Second Lieutenant Randolph Norwood, Fort Dodge, en route to company.

COMPANY L.—Captain Theodore F. Rodenbaugh, Fort Ellsworth; First Lieutenant Lewis Thompson, Denver, C. T., on department service; Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Gregg, Fort Ellsworth.

COMPANY M.—Captain John Mix, Philadelphia, on recruiting service; First Lieutenant Alfred E. Bates, Fort Dodge, Kansas, on recruiting service.

### THIRTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the second battalion of this regiment. Battalion headquarters are at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory.

MAJOR.—Hiram Dryer, commanding post of Fort Randall, D. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—H. Latimer Beck, Adjutant Fort Randall, D. T.; A. H. Goodloe, Quartermaster and Commissary Subsistence, Fort Randall, D. T.

COMPANY A.—Captain E. W. Clift, commanding company at Fort Randall, D. T.; First Lieutenant Mott Hooten, with company F at Fire Steel Creek, D. T.

COMPANY B.—Captain W. C. Thorpe, at Fort Randall, D. T.; First Lieutenant William McCaskey, on duty with company A, Second Battalion; Second Lieutenant William J. Reedy, at Fort Sully, D. T.

COMPANY C.—Captain Charles Ewing, Brevet Colonel, on recruiting service at Cincinnati, Ohio; First Lieutenant S. T. Norvell, commanding company C at Fort Sully, D. T.

COMPANY D.—Captain E. Knox, Brevet Major, post Sioux Falls, D. T.; First Lieutenant J. M. Green, on duty at Fort Sully, D. T.

COMPANY E.—Captain J. M. Duffy, commanding company at Fort Sully, D. T.

COMPANY F.—Captain Joseph Bush, commanding post Fire Steel Creek, D. T.; First Lieutenant John Cooley, on duty as Post Adjutant, Fort Sully, D. T.

COMPANY G.—Captain Francis Clark, commanding post Fort Thompson, D. T.

COMPANY H.—Captain Asa B. Carey, Brevet Colonel, Chief Mustering Officer, Santa Fe, New Mexico; First Lieutenant B. D. Cretchlow, commanding company H at Fort Sully, D. T.

### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }  
WASHINGTON CITY, July 10, 1866. }

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

#### HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Colonel Joseph J. Slocum, C. S. Vols.  
Captain H. E. Lord (Brevet Major), C. S. Vols.  
Captain J. P. Langdon (Brevet Major), C. S. Vols.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted by Special Orders, No. 315, dated July 3, 1866, to Captain M. S. Crosswell, C. S. Vols.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major S. T. Cushing, C. S. U. S. A., by Special Orders, No. 27, June 13, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is by virtue of Special Orders No. 325, dated July 9, 1866, from the Adjutant-General's Office, extended forty days.

So much of Special Orders No. 144, dated March 30, 1866, as honorably musters out of the U. S. service Captain N. A. Richardson, C. S. Vols., is so amended by Special Orders, No. 322, dated July 7, 1866, as to read "to take effect April 30, 1866."



## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE supply vessel *Massachusetts* will probably be sold.

THE *Don* went into dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 12th for repairs.

THE *Maria A. Wood* (schooner) was loading at Pensacola, on the 30th ult., with material to be brought North.

AFFAIRS at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are very quiet at present; some 450 workmen have been discharged within the past two weeks.

THE *Monongahela*, Captain Bissell, was at St. Thomas on 20th June, all well, and was expected to sail in a few days for Cape Haytien.

THE supply steamer *Neuborn*, Acting Master R. Y. Holley, will sail on the 21st inst., on a round trip to the Coast and Gulf Squadron.

THE *Dunderberg* has run her engines some seventy-two hours with perfect satisfaction. It is expected that she will go on a trial trip shortly.

THE *Madawaska* went on a preliminary trial trip the 12th inst. This is merely a trial trip ordered by the Contractor, Captain Ericsson, and she will afterward, on a regular trial trip.

THE unexpired portion of the sentence of a Naval General Court Martial in the case of Paymaster Rufus C. Spalding, U. S. Navy, has been remitted, and he has been relieved from further suspension, and directed to await the further orders of the Department.

SCHOOL ships *Winnepesaukee*, Lieutenant Austin F. Stanton, commanding, and *Marblehead*, Lieutenant W. Meade, commanding, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 6th inst., from Hampton Roads, Va. After undergoing repairs they will again join the fleet.

THE Secretary of the Navy received, on Saturday evening last, a telegram from the Mayor and other prominent citizens of Portsmouth, N. H., requesting a guard of marines, to aid in protecting the city, and in accordance therewith a guard of seventy-seven (77) marines was detached from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. that evening.

COMMODORE CHARLES H. BELL, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, gave a dinner at his residence, on the 6th inst., to the officers of French war vessels in New York harbor. Among the French officers present were Rear-Admiral Didelot, and Captain Laissit, of the *Lutin*. Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, Acting Rear-Admiral Palmer, Commodore Powell, Captain Pennock, Commander Trenchard, and Lieutenant-Commander Harmony, of the United States Navy, were also present. The dinner was a semi-official one, and a few ladies were present. The dinner was quite an elegant one, the band of the *Vermont* furnishing very good music for the occasion.

THE U. S. Steamer *Ticonderoga*, Captain Charles Steedman, of the European Squadron, recently arrived at Lisbon from a cruise up the Mediterranean. The *Ticonderoga* visited Malaga, Carthage, Alicante and Valencia, Barcelona, Messina, Canea, Smyrna, Trieste, and Palermo. The cruise was a most interesting one, and the appearance of this fine sloop of war in the several ports named was most gratifying to American residents. March 10, at Messina, the *Ticonderoga* took part in the National celebration of the birthday of the King of Italy, by firing a salute of twenty-one guns, at noon. At Smyrna, the reception by the authorities was very cordial. The *Ticonderoga* was visited by the Grand Pasha, who examined the vessel with much interest. Captain Steedman was also waited on by a committee of the Greek residents, and presented with a congratulatory address. The following is the substance of the address:

"This Hellenic Colony, with deep enthusiasm, salutes the welcome glorious American flag that now waves in the harbor. And just is her enthusiasm, as Greece shall never forget the kind wishes and material support which this gallant flag has rendered during our trials for getting our independence. This historical country, the birthplace of the first poet of the world, cannot help admiring the holy war that the gallant American army, both by sea and land, endured for the unity, and on behalf of liberty. The Smyrna Hellenic Colony, following the general feeling of every well-bred evangelical heart, is sure that the unlimited sacrifices of the American abnegation, are to point to a new period throughout the world, and above all amid those people who, in consequence of a sparkling past, deeply feel the heavy present. God save the new world, and if a profane hand bereft that happy and liberal land of a man, whose political conduct, patriotic firmness, and Christian sublimity established forever American grandeur, America, with the blessing of God, showed to the astonished world that a country, where evangelical liberty is the basis of political system, can offer generous sons able to supply the place. This Hellenic Colony, while by heart wishes to you, Sir, as well as to the whole gallant crew, a happy voyage, by God's blessing, respectfully desires and prays that her pure sentiments may reach the transatlantic happy land."

From Smyrna, the *Ticonderoga* proceeded to the "Piræus," the celebrated harbor at Athens, at the mouth of the Cephissus, about three miles distant from the city. This harbor was the most capacious of all the harbors of the Athenians, and was made sufficiently commodious (in olden times) for the reception of four hundred ships in the greatest security. Its walls, one of which was built by Themistocles, the other by Pericles, were totally demolished by Lysander. In this harbor, the *Ticonderoga* found collected a fleet of men-of-war, representing nine nationalities, with which the usual courtesies were exchanged. Captain Steedman had an audience with young King George. At Trieste, the *Ticonderoga* was visited by the Austrians in great numbers. In none of the ports visited, was there any occasion to interfere for the protection of American interests, which seemed to be well managed by the respective consuls.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. T. Sherman was in New York on Wednesday.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Captain E. B. W. Restieux, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT G. H. Carpenter, Sixth U. S. cavalry, Brevet Major U. S. A., has joined his regiment at Austin, Texas.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was, on the 25th ult., granted Colonel Lewis G. Brown, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. C. T.

BREVET Major Philip C. Davis, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., has been granted permission to delay reporting for duty to the Medical Director Department of the Platte, for twenty days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with recommendation to Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Captain Ira H. Evans, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. C. T.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Commanding General Military Division of the Tennessee, for an extension of ten days, was on the 6th inst. granted Second Lieutenant Joseph Logan, Veteran Reserve Corps.

THE telegraphic order of the 1st instant from Headquarters Department of the South, directing Major-General Wager Swayne to proceed to Macon, Ga., to consult with the Brevet Major-General commanding the Department, has been confirmed.

THE Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to furnish transportation, by boat, from Galveston, Texas, to New Orleans, La., and thence to his home in Philadelphia, Pa., to Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas A. Downs, U. S. A., his contract having, on the 27th ult., been annulled.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Commanding General Military Division Tennessee, for an extension of ten days, was, on the 5th inst., granted First Lieutenant Nelson Bronson, Veteran Reserve Corps, by order of Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods.

MAJOR-GENERAL Francis Fessenden has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Maryland, Brevet Major-General George I. Stannard, the former commissioner, having resigned to accept the position of Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vermont.

SURGEON T. M. Getty, Medical Director of the Department of the South, has been ordered to proceed to Savannah, Ga., to make a thorough inspection of the Quarantine stations on the coast of Georgia. Having completed this inspection, Surgeon Getty will return to Department Headquarters.

WE have received a preamble and appropriate resolutions passed at a public meeting convened at Fort Wingate, N. M., May 26, 1866, of which Captain E. Butler, Fifth U. S. infantry, was president, paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Captain Nicholas Hodt, First cavalry N. M. Vols.

FIRST Lieutenant C. H. Breckinridge, Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods, commanding Department of the South, has been directed to proceed to Huntsville, Ala., to take command of company B, Third Battalion Fifteenth U. S. infantry, during the illness of Brevet Major W. B. Occleston, Fifteenth U. S. infantry.

THE officers of the Seventh U. S. C. T., held a meeting at Indianola, Texas, June 17, 1866, and passed appropriate resolutions with reference to the death of Dr. Joel Morse, late Surgeon One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. C. T., and formerly Assistant Surgeon Seventh U. S. C. T., who was murdered by outlaws, May 27th, near Brownsville, Texas.

BREVET-MAJOR Paul Hambrick, Veteran Reserve Corps, Provost-Judge, has been directed by Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington, to exercise the functions of Post Commander of Alexandria necessary to the enforcement of the provisions of General Orders No. 44, Commissary Subsistence, Adjutant-General's Office.

A BRUTAL assault was recently made upon Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, by a ruffian who was armed with a slung-shot, and undoubtedly intended to kill the Governor. Fortunately the attempt was unsuccessful, and had not the pistol which the Governor carried missed fire, it is probable that his assailant would have ended his cowardly career upon the spot where the attack was made. Every effort has been made to discover the ruffian, but so far without success.

By direction of the President, on the 7th inst., the following officers were honorably mustered out of the service on account of their services being no longer needed: Commissaries of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers, Colonel Joseph J. Slocum, Subsistence Department; Captain H. E. Lord, Brevet Major; Captain J. P. Langdon, Brevet Major; Surgeons U. S. Volunteers, William R. DeWitt, M. K. Hogan; Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Elliott.\*

THE office of the Chief Mustering Officer of the Military Division of the Gulf having been closed under instructions from the War Department, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, First U. S. infantry, has been, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 274, War Department, current series, relieved from further duty on the Staff of Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division, and at the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in the order referred to, he will report to his regimental commander for duty.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonels R. P. Dodge, W. H. Jameson and G. B. Ely, additional paymasters, have been relieved from duty by order of the War Department, and ordered to be mustered out of the service on the 20th inst. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Hodge, who has discharged the duties of chief paymaster of the District of Washington since the arrest of Colonel Paulding, has been assigned to that position, and Colonel Gibson, In-

spector of the Pay Department, has been assigned to duty as Chief of the Referred Claim Division. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor will relieve Colonel W. H. Jameson.

THE office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the Military Division of the Gulf has been discontinued from the 30th ult., and the duties will hereafter be performed by the Assistant Adjutant-General at the Headquarters of the Military Division. Captain C. D. Mehaffey, First U. S. infantry, is consequently relieved from further duty on the Staff of Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Division, and will rejoin his regiment without delay, first turning over to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General, all public moneys pertaining to that Department, in his possession.

So much of Par. 1 of Special Orders, No. 135, current series, from the Headquarters Department of Texas, as directed Assistant Surgeon C. C. Dumreicher, U. S. A., to report in person to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. L. Plympton, U. S. A., for duty with the First battalion, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been revoked. Assistant Surgeon Dumreicher will report in person to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Mason, U. S. A., commanding Third Battalion, Seventeenth U. S. infantry and post of Galveston, Texas, for duty with that battalion, in addition to which he will take charge of the ward in the post hospital and the troops at and in the vicinity of the post.

ASSISTANT Surgeon C. C. Dumreicher, U. S. A., having reported at the Headquarters Department of Texas, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 294, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, has been ordered to report by letter to Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A., commanding Seventeenth U. S. infantry, and in person to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. L. Plympton, U. S. A., commanding First battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, for duty with that battalion, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Zevely, U. S. A. Upon being so relieved, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Zevely will report for duty to the commanding officer of the post of Columbia, Texas, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Seeds, U. S. A., whose contract will then be annulled by the Post Commander.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. Halleck, commanding Middle Division of the Pacific, is now making a tour of inspection through Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington territory. The General will be accompanied by Brevet Colonel John Mc. L. Taylor, Chief Commissary; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Keeney, Surgeon U. S. A.; Major Robert N. Scott, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Whittier, Special Inspector, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Smedberg, Aide-de-Camp, will accompany Major-General Halleck, commanding Military Division of the Pacific. During the temporary absence of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Keeney, Brevet Colonel Murray, Surgeon U. S. A., will, in addition to his other duties, attend army officers and their families in the city of San Francisco, Cal.

THE following named officers are announced on duty in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Georgia, Headquarters Augusta, Ga.: Captain W. W. Dreen, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain George R. Walbridge, Veteran Reserve Corps, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Surgeon J. W. Lawton, Surgeon-in-Chief; Captain C. T. Watson, Acting Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant T. F. Forbes, Veteran Reserve Corps, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. In addition to the foregoing, Captain Watson will discharge the duties of Disbursing and Post Quartermaster-General, Augusta, Ga., and the remaining officers will perform in their respective departments the duties connected with the military command of the district of Georgia.

THE following is an extract from Special Orders, No. 144, Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf: Second Lieutenants A. E. Miltimore, First U. S. artillery, L. W. Barnhart and P. M. Boehm, Fourth U. S. cavalry, and Henry W. Wilson, Sixth U. S. cavalry, having reported at these Headquarters, in charge of fifty recruits, assigned to Batteries I and K, First U. S. artillery (twenty-five to each), one chief bugler, three deserters and one convalescent for the Sixth U. S. cavalry and one deserter from the Fourth U. S. cavalry and one laundress. Lieutenant Miltimore will turn over the twenty-five recruits for Battery K, to Brevet Colonel W. M. Graham, commanding, now stationed at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans; he will then proceed, as soon as practicable, with the recruits for Battery I, to Brownsville, Texas, and turn them over to the commanding officer of that battery, when he will, himself, report to that officer for duty, as directed by the Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service, in Special Orders No. 97, dated Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1866. Lieutenants Barnhart and Boehm, Fourth U. S. cavalry, will take charge of the deserter from their regiment, and proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to their regimental commander. Lieutenant Wilson will proceed with the enlisted men of the Sixth U. S. cavalry, in charge, to Austin, Texas, reporting to the commanding officer of his regiment at that place.

THE following is a list of officers attached to the U. S. flag ship *Rhode Island*, July 7, 1866: Acting Rear Admiral, James L. Palmer, commanding North Atlantic Squadron; Commander Commanding, D. M. Fairfax; Lieutenant-Commander and Ex. officer, E. E. Potter; Lieutenant, J. J. Read; Masters, Allen D. Brown, Henry C. Taylor and W. K. Wheeler; Paymaster, J. N. Carpenter; Surgeon, C. J. Cleborne; Chief-Engineer, George Sewell; Assistant Surgeon, G. B. LeCompte; Admiral's Secretary, Frederick L. Mason; First Assistant Engineer, Henry W. Scott; Second Assistant Engineers, John Vanhosenberg, George R. Holt and W. A. Windsor; Third Assistant Engineers, Charles K. Warner, James D. Lee and Frederick Schober; Midshipmen, Royal B. Bradford, Arthur K. Fletcher; W. H. Brownson, W. H. Elliott, J. M. Wilson, Louis Belrose and George M. Book; Carpenter, James McDonnell; Admiral's clerk, J. H. Ishman; Captain's clerk, Austin Potts; Paymaster's clerk, George R. Jones. The *Rhode Island* will sail from New York on the 10th inst. for a two months cruise northward.



## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

Subscribers who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all the back numbers of this volume.

Subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will continue to give each week a careful and trustworthy history of the progress of the War in Europe. The Editor hopes to make this feature of the paper fully as worthy of attention as was its "Situation" or history of military operations during the progress of our own late war. His purpose is to make it the most thoroughly digested history of the movements of the contending armies which shall appear in any American newspaper. In the accomplishment of this design, he will be aided by correspondence from competent military observers.

## THE OPENING MOVES.

THE Allies have each taken the initiative against Austria, but with fortunes widely diverse: for while success has attended the Prussians, the impulsive Italians have met severe repulse. In speaking of the Prussians as successful, we do not forget their tactical repulses near Skalitz and Oswiezen but regard those affairs as of slight consequence compared with the great success of their mastery of Saxony, and their present opportunities for getting upon the Austrian communications. Deranged as is the military chess-board of Europe by the opening moves, it is clear enough that, as the game now stands, Austria has taken a pawn from Italy, but has lost a piece to Prussia.

So astonishing has been the sluggishness with which the Austrians opened the campaign, that it has very properly become the first and foremost topic of discussion. We believe the true explanation of the phenomenon is both military and political, and much more of the latter than of the former sort. After centuries of strife, veteran Austria still holds her "coigne of vantage" in Southern Europe, girdled with mountains and lines of defensive rivers. Set upon at a breath by two antagonists, one north and the other south, she would naturally hold herself on the defensive at first, to see where the blows came earliest and hardest. On her southern border she has a belt of mountains which defy any attempt to penetrate her territories. Beyond them is thrown out the territory of Venetia, the prize in dispute between herself and Italy. Venetia she holds by the historic line of the mountains on the west, Lake Garda, the Quadrilateral, and, on the south, the Po, or, more strictly, the Adige. How perfect a line this is, NAPOLEON has fully explained in his memoirs, and VICTOR EMANUEL has discovered at Custozza. On her northern border, the line, thanks to past conquests, is more artificial, longer, and less naturally defensible. Even here, however, whatever Austria may have to fear from Prussian inroads upon Saxony, she has less to fear from her invasion of Bohemia. Thus, then, the defensive attitude of Austria is strong, so far as concerns her own domains. But that is not all; it was difficult, impossible, for her to gain the initiative, from the character of her opponents, who, young, vigorous, impulsive, and nothing if not aggressive, would have seized it at all costs, for the sake of its prestige. We will venture to add one more to our military reasons for Austria's slowness, and that is in the dilatoriness of its War Office. We should not be surprised to learn that Field-Marshal BENEDEK was afflicted by an Aulic Council more trying even than the American Committee on the Conduct of the War.

While, however, military considerations may not be out of place, it is really the political character of the contest which doubtless shapes its early moves. Prussia and Italy have discovered of Austria what was once found out with regard to Turkey—that it is "a sick man;" and these good Samaritans propose, not to pour oil into its wound or to administer restoratives, but to put it out of misery by a poignard. The recent official manifestoes from Florence and Berlin point directly at the disintegration of the great empire of the Kaisers, and raise as a war-cry, "Annihilation to Austria." Under such circumstances, it behooves

Austria to seek the sympathy of the rest of Europe by putting herself as long as possible on the defensive, and by exposing her neighbors as combined in a crusade against her. And, before Germany, this attitude has been specially necessary, desirous as she was of uniting the Confederation to her support. So far as Italy is concerned, there is a still stronger political reason for holding the defensive. Had Austria launched forward into Italy, instead of awaiting the King's passage of the Mincio, she would not only have broken the frontier, but also her relations with France. For, by the treaty of Villafranca, Austria ceded Lombardy to Italy through the intervention of France. It was a curious piece of diplomacy, somewhat analogous to the "recovery" at common law, or at all events, to a legal conveyance through the conduit of a trustee. It is almost beyond question that the remembrance of how Lombardy was wrested from her, and of the pretext which her invasion thereof would give to France for interfering, has thrown Austria on the defensive at her southerly border.

Whatever, however, may have been the causes of Austria's tardiness, it was a motive arising not in strength, but in weakness; and, accordingly, whether necessary or not for her, the step is advantageous for her opponents. On the southern border it has justified itself by the victory at Custozza, but, on the northern, it has condemned itself by Prussia's conquest of Saxony. Now, in an immediate and purely military point of view, the headlong lurch of the Prussians through Saxony into Bohemia is by no means fatal to Austria, because by as far as Prince FREDERIC CHARLES may have gone forward, by so much he may be made to retreat, on an attack by BENEDEK upon his communications. And a counterstroke at Silesia might balance, if it did not paralyze, the attack in Bohemia. We, in America, have learned too often the fallacy of territorial conquest, especially when afterward the land is wrested away again, and the deceitfulness of mere longitudinal advance. But here again, political considerations intertwine with military so as to make the move a splendid success. It opens the war for Prussia with victory, covers her arms with prestige, and unifies her discordant citizens with the hope of national conquest. Still more, it is a long stride toward the precise object of Prussia, the leadership of Northern Germany; since she sweeps southerly with the air of the acknowledged mistress of the region, and henceforth takes the attitude of one caring for her own home. She gives proof of her pretensions to defending Northern Germany. And, finally, a very material advantage is gained by the Prussians in the possession of rich and populous Saxony, with the produce of its fields and workshops. A grand source of uneasiness is turned to a mighty bulwark behind her back, while, from a numerous people, the crimping-sergeants gather fresh levies of conscripts for the Prussian ranks, who otherwise would have fought against them. It may be admitted, indeed, that the importance of Dresden as a strategic point is overrated, and that it is no longer what it was in the days of St. CYR and his little army, vainly beset by a tenfold host of allies. The chances are, indeed, that the Austrians will not attack it in front, but, if they obtain the offensive will flank it, and perhaps get it without a battle. But the moral and material advantages gained by the energy of the Prussians are inestimable, whatever may be the result. Suppose that when BENEDEK's mysterious plan is divulged (a plan which, as we have hinted, may be delayed less by intent than by an Aulic Council at Vienna), it proves to be an invasion of Silesia on the road to Berlin. Even then, the Prussian advantages are not overcome, because their position threatens such a march of the Austrians, and forces them to keep large armies to guard their railroad lines. And, in a word, it may be concluded that Prussia, by a single stroke of manœuvre has already won a campaign.

Prussia has begun this war as FREDERIC THE GREAT began the Seven Years War so long ago—by marching suddenly on Saxony and seizing it at a swoop. Until Prussia shall possess Saxony, that is the way any war between herself and Austria must begin; for Saxony is a shield thrust in between the two nations, and it only remains to see which shall first seize and use it. In the same rank of value to Prussia is Silesia. The line which divides this country from Austria and Bohemia can by no means be called a "natural boundary." On the other hand, Silesia is a broad highway, conducting Prussia down

to where it may debouch into its neighbor's dominions. It actually invades what geographically might be called the natural line of Austrian territory, and uncovers a great part of the frontier of Bohemia. For generations, therefore, this possession of Silesia by Prussia, quite as unnatural as that of Venetia by Austria, has annoyed the latter power. Hence again and again with deft, inevitable thrusts, FREDERIC had his sword in Austria's flank, and he clung instinctively and desperately to Silesia when other possessions could not be held, as Prussia will still cling to it, and, if possible, to Saxony. It is almost unquestionable that BENEDEK has had in his undeveloped plan the invasion of Western Silesia, partly from military and partly from national or political considerations. The result of the Prussian occupation of Saxony will probably be to divide BENEDEK's invading columns, but not to check them. That is, he would naturally direct a strong column through Bohemia to resist the Prussian advance there, and, under cover thereof, endeavor to invade Silesia with his right, and so, threatening the communications of the column in Bohemia, aim to compel its retirement to Dresden. It was probably the encountering of this force in Bohemia by the Prussians which led to the recent engagements near Skalitz and Oswiezen. A greater battle in that region must soon be expected.

In this impetuous and simultaneous onset of two nations upon Austria, one from the north and the other from the south, her enemies see the upper and nether millstone, between which a great empire may be ground to dust. The metaphor, if suggestive, must nevertheless not be carried too far. Austria, by virtue of her position, has inner lines of communication, and by her railroad system, can rapidly throw her trained phalanxes from one border to the other—one might almost say from one war to the other—with inestimable advantages of concentration. What facilities are to be had by moving upon inner lines, over enemies forced to keep on the contour of the circle, Americans know by experience. Austria, too, has an enormous army of well-drilled soldiers. It may be suggested that something may be learned for present augury from the great move upon Austria more than half a century since, when two armies also were operating alike from Germany and Italy. That is true; but then, unlike now, the separated armies were animated and directed by a common head, and that the head of NAPOLEON.

THE Senate has unanimously passed a resolution repealing the resolution to provide for printing the official reports of the operations of the Armies of the United States, approved May 9, 1864. The second section of the resolution provides that the Secretary of War shall "appoint a competent person to revise, arrange and prepare for publication, the official documents relating to the Rebellion and the operations of the Army of the United States, who shall prepare a plan for said publication, and estimate of the costs thereof, to be submitted to Congress at its next session." The third section provides compensation at the rate of \$2,500 per annum, but to be paid only two years.

A correct history of the war cannot be written till access is afforded to the official reports of the commanding generals and their subordinates; perhaps not even then. There being a wagon load of reports and dispatches, they cannot be reached and examined by literary men, who may wish to do so, while they are locked up in manuscript in the Government archives. There are, of course, many mistakes and omissions in official reports. It becomes the more important, therefore, that they be published and subjected to the scrutiny of the country while the actors in the affairs are alive and can correct the errors. A comparison of their several statements will serve also to elicit the truth, and their publication will give opportunity for that careful sifting of evidence upon which historical accuracy is based.

If the resolution in question becomes a law, and the Secretary of War shall appoint a person to perform the specified duty who will bring to its discharge good conscience, capacity and industry, the result of the measure will undoubtedly be for the public advantage. And, if judicious use is made of private enterprise, these reports can be given to the public without too heavily taxing the Treasury for their publication. They should not be distributed broadcast, like the Agricultural and Patent Office Reports, but should be



put within the reach of those who will be willing to pay a reasonable price for them. If properly classified and arranged, they will furnish a history of the war such as many will be glad to possess, in whole or in part. Is it not worth while for Congress to consider whether some plan cannot be adopted by which these reports can be given to the public without too heavily taxing our over-burdened Treasury?

### THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA.

THOUGH the Italians begin their war by a disaster, yet it is by no means certain that it is one of a decisive character. The reverse at Custoza, so far from ending the campaign, as some of the London and Paris papers have predicted, will perhaps hardly delay it; for there is still a great Italian force left in fine condition for operations; and now that Prussia and Austria have warmed to their work in Bohemia and Silesia, the Italians after due delay for reorganization, will probably essay, once more, and under better auspices, the passage of the Kaiser's border.

As between Austria and Italy, the contest is entirely limited to the possession of Venetia. The aim of the young kingdom is entirely aggressive, and her march is "onward to Venice;" that of the empire is entirely defensive, and, though she repulse never so badly the royal troops, she will never, probably, aim to cross the Mincio and reconquer Lombardy. The reason of this determination of Austria is founded on the fact that France has been pleased to assume the rôle of *protecteur* for Italy. Chafing at the restless and insatiable appetite for territory which young Italy shows, Austria nevertheless can but stand on the defensive, and must be content to punish VICTOR EMANUEL only when he is rash enough to invade her territory. "There!" say the frowning Austrian generals, annoyed and impatient, pointing across the map to the frontiers of Saxony—"there is where this upstart belongs who is suffered to pester us." Nevertheless, thither they must not attempt to drive him, lest NAPOLEON come to his aid, and treat Austria to a second Solferino. This seems to be a more rational explanation than any purely tactical one, of the motive of Austria in not pursuing the broken corps of LA MARMORA across the Mincio, after the battle of Custoza.

On the other hand, the ultimate aim of Italy is also the key to her movements. Venice is the all-absorbing goal for Italy, as Richmond was in our war, to the North; and, despite all military considerations, Venice becomes of necessity, by the will of the people, her immediate objective. Now, Austria holds Venetia by a line of enormous strength. On Lake Garda, she has six or more gunboats, which are strong enough to give her the mastery of the lake—though, indeed, as to that, even if the Italians held it, they could not cross for operations, on account of the lofty Monte Baldo range, on the eastern shore, which, in the present position of the Austrian troops, would be impassable except by the road leading from Bardolino to Verona, which road the Austrians hold in force. The great historic road along the Adige from Roveredo to Verona, on which Rivoli was fought, is, of course, also out of consideration, since it would imply a passage by GARIBALDI from the mountains after a complete circuit of Lake Garda. In order, therefore, to enter Venetia, the great aim of the Italians, it only remains to force the Quadrilateral or to cross the lower Po, and then pass the numerous lesser rivers, streams, and succession of marshes intervening before Venice can be reached. Now, a coöperative movement was the one, doubtless, resolved upon; and the plan seems to have been open as day. It is sometimes complained that the campaign was the talk of all Florence; but it might well have been without any betrayal of confidence, so naturally is it suggested. We find, therefore, the Italian army consisting of three columns. The left, under GARIBALDI, composed of enthusiastic mountaineers, was, in the late movement, up among the Tyrolean Alps, threatening at once an entrance into Bavaria, in favor of the Prussians, and movements in the mountain chains between Lakes Como and Garda. VICTOR EMANUEL, with the Italian centre, a force of 80,000 or 90,000 men, was to force the Quadrilateral by crossing the Mincio. And the chief move was, perhaps, that of CIALDINI, with the right wing, 60,000 strong, on the Po. The result of these movements has been elsewhere described. The repulse with severe loss of the King's

army, neutralized, apparently, the advance of CIALDINI, who had, indeed, marching from Bologna, crossed the Po at Polesella, intending thence doubtless to march to Rovigo and perhaps to Padua, by which he could get upon the communications of the Austrians in the Quadrilateral, or prolong his audacious course to Venice.

A single word may be added with regard to the topography of the battle-field. The four towns of Peschiera, Mantua, Verona and Legnago lie at the corners of the Quadrilateral. The two former are on the Mincio, the first where it takes rise at the foot of Lake Garda, the other a little north of its junction with the Po. The two latter are on the Adige, the main defensive line of the Austrians; and the space between is a trap. The crossing of the Mincio was, of course, not disputed. But when from Goito and Vallegio the Italian corps marched out northeasterly toward Verona, the Austrians, debouching from the latter point due west over the broad plateau, encountered them north of Villafranca, at the point where rise the heights beyond San Giustin. At that time, the Austrian line ran due north and south, facing westerly, holding the two villages of Sona and Somma Campagna, but a few miles apart, the position being due west from Verona and due north from Villafranca. The left corps of the Italian troops had been marching easterly from Salionze, which is a town on the Mincio just half way between Peschiera and Vallegio, the two other corps being on roads further south. The left corps rushed upon the Austrians, posted on the heights, were repulsed with great loss, and fell back to Custoza (or Custoza, as the Italian maps spell it), which is on a spur of the same range of hills, further back on the road to Vallegio. This position the Austrians charged and carried, and a retreat of a few miles southwest brought the Italians to Vallegio, and across the Mincio.

SOME of the honorable gentlemen at Washington are giving themselves a great amount of unnecessary anxiety because of what they regard as the unequal distribution of the rewards and honors of the late war. Some of our soldiers, they find, have had an undue share of bounty money; and, that all may be served alike, they propose to add a hundred million or two to our National debt. Another investigation will show them that some of our sailors have counted up their prize money by the tens of thousands, while others have had little or none; so we may expect the good public will be still further taxed, that all may be served alike in this respect. And thus, in following out the principle, we may hope ere long to point with pride to a National debt positively larger in actual millions than even that of Great Britain, which it now falls so little behind. As no house is complete without a mortgage, so, as we have learned, no Nation is complete without a National debt; as we have one at last, proper National pride demands that we should have one that is beyond all question commensurate with our National greatness.

None would be more glad than we to witness an equal distribution of the rewards, as well as the sacrifices, of this war; for none know better than we, who have been so intimately in association with the service, how unequal the distribution has been. To some have come prize money and bounty; to others wounds, imprisonment and death. Few, indeed, are those who have had their just allotment of both. As it is clearly impossible, however, that this adjustment of pay to service should be made, we must seriously question the policy of devoting so large an amount of the public funds to this attempt at *ex post facto* justice, which can be only partial at the best.

To what degree of absurdity this attempt promises to carry some of the more enthusiastic advocates of equal rights, is well exhibited in the following extract from the Congressional proceedings of the past week.

Mr. NESMITH offered the following as an amendment:

"That all officers who have served as Volunteers during the rebellion, in the Armies of the United States, and who have been or may hereafter be honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grades they have held by brevet by other commission in the Volunteer service. In case of officers in the Regular Army, the Volunteer rank shall be entered upon the official registers; provided, that this privilege shall not entitle officers to any pay or emoluments."

This is well enough; but mark what follows from Mr. RAMSEY.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. NESMITH, that privates of the Regular and Volunteer Armies, who served

three years, and were honorably mustered out, may wear the uniform of lieutenants on occasions of ceremony.

This amendment was disagreed to, and the amendment of Mr. NESMITH was agreed to.

We would not, of course, suggest that Mr. RAMSEY, or any other member of Congress, is at all influenced in his advocacy of the interests of any class by the consideration of the number of the votes for member of Congress they control in any given district. We appreciate the disinterested love of fair play which dictates his proposition; appreciate it as it will be appreciated by that large class of sensible men in the ranks of our army, who understand the difference between common-sense and buncombe. But why not, Mr. RAMSEY, make all of our private soldiers brigadier generals at once? Or, as the grade of general is still vacant, suppose you give them that, by brevet. It is of no consequence, of course, that they were not brigadier generals during the war, nor "lieutenants" either. If you only pass a law to permit them to say that they were, it will answer every purpose. And, certainly, the reward, at the best, will be little enough for those who have fought so honorably and well in the good fight, and have gone to their homes with only the poor reward of an approving conscience; and a conscience which will not permit them to lie about what they were and what they did—unless Congress will pass a law authorizing them to do so.

At a recent meeting of Commandery No. 1, State of New York, M. O. L. L., U. S., the following gentlemen were elected Companions of the Order of the First Class:

Major-General FRANCIS BARLOW, late U. S. V.; Major-General JOSEPH HOOKER, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-General STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General ANDREW PORTER, late U. S. A.; Brigadier-General W. H. MORRIS, late U. S. V.; Brigadier-General GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, late U. S. V.; Surgeon JOHN P. P. WHITE, late U. S. V.; Surgeon CHARLES EVERSFIELD, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant-Commander S. P. GILLET, U. S. Navy; Captain H. S. TAINTOR, late Eighty-second N. Y. Volunteers; Surgeon WILLIAM GRIER, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant DAVID LYON, late Seventy-seventh N. Y. Volunteers.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR has sent a letter to the House, in answer to a resolution of June 14th, calling for information in regard to a commutation of rations allowed to Union soldiers who were prisoners of war, stating that by a general order of February 14, 1862, rations to Union soldiers, held as prisoners of war in the Rebel States, were commuted at cost price, and the sum paid was \$2,250,000. After hostilities terminated and the prisoners were all released, it became manifest that commutation claims were becoming the subject of speculation and traffic by agents and brokers, and in the absence of any specific appropriation the order for commutation of rations was suspended. Congress should make an appropriation, if deemed proper, and provide regulations which may secure the money to the persons properly entitled to it, and to protect them against fraudulent speculation. The outstanding claims, principally in the hands of agents, assignees, brokers, etc., are about \$3,400,000.

An order has been issued from Headquarters Department of the South, transferring the headquarters, staff and bands of the Fifteenth U. S. infantry, and Companies C and F of the Third battalion of that regiment from Mobile, Alabama, to Macon, Georgia. Co. C is commanded by Brevet Captain R. HARRISON, and Co. F by First Lieutenant W. HEILMAN, Fifteenth U. S. infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel DAWSON now commands the Fifteenth infantry—Colonel SHEPARD being on leave of absence. Co. G, Third battalion, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, has arrived at Macon, Georgia, from Bridgeport, Alabama, which, together with Co. G, First battalion, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Captain COCHRANE commanding, will make four companies at that place.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COOKE, Commanding Department of the Platte, on the 28th ult. ordered that the Second battalion, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, take post as follows: Two companies at Fort Reno, on Powder River; four companies about eighty miles nearly north of Reno, on the new route to Virginia City, Montana, and on the waters of Powder River, or Tongue River. This post will be known as Fort Philip Kearny; two companies at the crossing of Big Horn River, on the same road, and about seventy miles beyond Fort Philip Kearny, to be known as Fort C. F. Smith. The Colonel of the regiment will take post at Fort Philip Kearny, and will command the Mountain District.

THE Second U. S. cavalry is now full, recruits to fill it up to 1,200 having recently arrived at regimental headquarters.



## EUROPEAN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE names of the general officers who command the different Prussian *corps d'armee* are as follows: The First corps, levied and recruited in the province of Prussia proper, is under the command of General VON BONIN; the Second, of Pomeranian corps, of General VON SCHMITZ; the Third, or Brandenburg corps, and the Fourth, or Saxon, have no command at the present moment, and are considered to be under the immediate control of Prince FREDERIC CHARLES; the Fifth, or Posen corps, is under General VON STEINMETZ; the Sixth, or Silesian, under VON MUTIUS; the Seventh, or Westphalian, is in Hanover, under General VON FALKENSTEIN; the Eighth, or Rhineland, is commanded by General HERWARTH VON BITTENFELD, who seems to be called indiscriminately HERWARTH, or BITTENFELD. The great body of the cavalry is under Prince ALBRECHT, and the corps of the guard is commanded by Prince AUGUSTE, of Wurtemberg.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* says:

The Prussians have not been careless witnesses of the great struggle in America. The organization of their army shows that its administrators have eagerly noted all the results of modern science and advanced civilization which the contest between the Federals and Confederates called into the service of war. Orders and reports are no longer conveyed tardily by aides-de-camp or orderlies; they are flashed from corps to corps along the wires of the telegraph, for to each head quarters a field telegraph division is attached, which, as soon as headquarters are established connects the temporary bureau of the chief of the staff with the nearest permanent telegraph station.

A VERY remarkable increase of activity has very lately taken place in the military establishments of France. Uniforms, arms, and ammunition are being got ready in the greatest haste, and to a sufficient amount for the equipment of the Army at its full strength. The reserves only have as yet been called in, but these are always to be got at eight or ten days' notice.

THE Paris *Constitutionnel* says, that the six regiments of cavalry at the camp of Chalons are now completed.

Every morning each corps executes the manoeuvres ordered for the employment of their time. Evolutions in line, shooting school, attacking with the bayonet, and firing at a mark. The instruction so important for firing is under the supervision of General LARTIGUE, permanent inspector. Every day, the infantry officers, who are on service in the camp, as well as those charged more especially with the shooting in the regiments, attend the general at half-past one. They receive, during an interesting sitting, instruction which will rapidly complete their theoretic studies. The artillery, during this time, is actively engaged in making some very curious experiments. The Commander, FEVER, who presides over the permanent commission established at the camp, Summer as well as Winter, has tried, in the presence of the members who compose it, a new cannon in cast steel, the range of which reaches three thousand six hundred metres (two and quarter miles). This gun fires every day fifty rounds without leaving any apparent traces.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Prussian army says:

In most of the villages and hamlets of Saxony, certainly in all those which lie on the roads to the frontier, Prussian soldiers are billeted; cavalry and artillery horses fill the farmsteadings of the border farmers, and field guns and artillery carriages are parked on many a village green. But the Saxons have no complaints to make, and as far as can be judged from appearances, seem highly to approve the occupation of their country by the Prussian army. The Saxon peasantry and the soldiers are on the most friendly terms, and a stranger who did not know the Prussian uniform, in passing through the villages, would suppose that the troops were quartered among the people of their own country.

THE Prussian army has been increased by a railway corps destined to re-establish interrupted lines or to repair bridges for the passage of trains, which work neither the engineers nor pontonniers were qualified to execute. A special detachment has been therefore added to the corps of engineers, and its services were put into requisition for the first time at Reisa. At that point the railway between Vienna and Berlin by way of Dresden crosses the Elbe, and the Saxons had destroyed the bridge. The special detachment had procured drawings and plans of the construction, and were able to commence restoring it immediately on the original model.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Herald* describes the appearance of the Italian soldiers as seen at Piacenza:

They are all in their Summer costume, that is, in the coarse brown Holland, or canvas trousers, made very loose and confined at the ankle by a short gaiter, a fatigue jacket of the same material, with a loose blue-gray great coat, with a belt at the waist over it. The cavalry wear their usual dress, with the exception of a red cap and tassel in place of their helmet. The artillery have short jackets and canvas trousers; all is useful and serviceable. I do not so much like their appearance when on the march; they look too heavily laden, especially for the quick march which forms the regular pace of the Sardinian army, and which is, I should say, at least a fourth quicker than ours. The great-coats alone look hot and cumbersome. The knapsacks are about the same size as ours; but are made of calf-skin; and I could not help thinking yesterday what a slaughter there must have been to furnish calf-skins of exactly the same shade of brown for the 400,000 infantry of the Italian army. Their water-bottles are rather larger than the British soldier's, and are barrel-shaped; the canteen about the same size. The haversacks are blue, and are generally well filled; and, to crown all, at the top of the knapsack is

the canvas and sticks to form the little tents under which the Sardinian soldier sleeps during a campaign. They add rather to the weight he has to carry, but immensely to his comfort. In an enemy's country, during a rapid march, it is not always that the baggage-train can keep up with the main army, and in that case, the British soldier has to pass the night as best he can, perhaps in a heavy rain on the wet ground, and to wake cold, wet through, and unrefreshed, with the seeds of fever and rheumatism in his limbs. The Italian pitches his *tent d'abri*, and sleeps in comparative comfort. I remember in the Crimea the magical way in which the Sardinian camp sprung up—the little tents pitched, the cooking places established, arbors made of boughs of trees for the officers' mess tents, and a general air of cheerfulness given which contrasted very favorably with the camps of either of the other armies.

ONE hundred knights of the Brandenburg branch of the Order of St. John have repaired to the front to aid in directing and supervising the hospital service of the Prussian troops. The charitable exertions of the good knights, who all belong to the most aristocratic families in the country, entail no small share of personal inconvenience and peril. The money they need is all raised by voluntary contributions, the ancient estates of their order having been confiscated centuries ago.

THE Italian government was on the point of concluding an important affair with certain great French houses, for the purchase of an immense supply of brandy for the use of the Italian volunteers. The delay, however, stipulated for the payment of the money has frightened the wine merchants, and as yet the transaction has not been concluded.

THE *Ost-Deutsche-Post* of Vienna says that Marshal BENEDEK has expressly ordered that all the preparations and movements of his army should be surrounded with the most profound secrecy. And it is stated positively that no foreign officer has been admitted to headquarters. Even the French military representatives, Colonels MERLIN and FOLLET, have been most politely refused admission.

The London *Standard's* Vienna correspondent, after speaking of the great apparent advantage to Prussia, from the seizure of Saxony, says:

Whatever may be the future advantages as regards military strategy, it cannot be denied that the moral effect of the seizure of Saxony gives a prestige and a terror to Prussian arms, which it will take more than one Austrian victory to efface. But, in letters which I have seen from the headquarters at Olmutz, it appears that the most profound calm exists among the staff of the army, and the most entire confidence in the perfection of their plans, and of a glorious result the moment General BENEDEK comes out and strikes at the enemy. All are busy at Olmutz, and some of the cleverest military heads in Europe are there giving the finishing hand to their plans. The general keeps a large and hospitable table, and there is scarcely a day that one or two private soldiers are not invited guests, sitting down among some of the first men of the empire—a certain proof of the falsehood of Prussian reports, that the general was careless of the comforts of his men, and that they in any way suffered. By having private soldiers at his own table, it shows how anxious is the commander-in-chief to hear from the men's own lips their wants, if they have any, and to receive the suggestions they themselves may offer for their own little comforts.

ONE or other of the Vienna papers, says the London *Herald's* correspondent, is confiscated daily for bringing odds and ends of news from the headquarters of the Northern army. General BENEDEK and his staff are almost as "close" as William of Orange, surnamed the Taciturn, who is said to have told one of his most intimate friends, who had inquired of him what his plan of operations was, that if he thought his shirt had an inkling of what was passing in his mind he would immediately take it off and burn it.

AN English officer sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* an account of a visit made a year and a half ago to the Austrian fortifications at Verona. He says:

The party proceeded to one of the seven or eight new forts which have been built in connection with Verona since the last Austro-Italian war. These forts they found to be about a couple of miles distant from one another, each of them capable of containing four or five thousand men, and in every possible respect designed and completed in accordance with the latest adopted principles of fortification. They had cost about five millions sterling, and with their formidable guns commanded the whole approach to Verona for a space of fifteen or sixteen miles. To the experienced mind of Colonel A., everything seemed perfect. After the fortifications were examined, the Austrian officer pressed them to remain till the following day, to be present at certain important manoeuvres which would exhibit the immense advance made by the Austrian soldiers in the execution of rapid movements. A body of nearly thirty thousand men were to cross the river, as if under the pressure of a reverse in actual war. The proposal was of course very welcome, and the skill and speed with which the manoeuvres were executed are described by my authority as admirable, and as being almost, if not quite, equal to anything that can be done by the best French regiments. Nothing could be more friendly than the demeanor and conversation of the aide-de-camp and the other Austrians to their English visitors, who were profoundly impressed with the extraordinary advances made by both officers and men in the art of war according to its most recent developments. The private soldiers, and especially the Hungarian regiments, struck them with admiration for their general physique and celerity; and the officers as being free alike from the haughtiness of the Prussians and the want of polish

which is found in too many of the French. On the whole they came away with the conviction that whenever the next war broke out the Austrians would prove a match for any soldiery of any nation that might attack them.

IMMENSE preparations have been made at Milan and Bologna for the reception of the sick and wounded. The colleges and schools have been closed, and the buildings made ready for hospital purposes. The number who are ill even now is enormous, which, however, is not to be wondered at when the immense number of men under arms is taken into consideration, and it is remembered that nearly half of these are recruits who have been worked exceedingly hard to get them into shape in the shortest possible time.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *News* says:

I would observe that I see the papers have already contradicted the report that the Emperor of Austria was to take the field in person. No one knows better than BENEDEK the fatal influence his sovereign's presence exercised at Solferino; and as he had the strength of mind to resist his being placed under the usual watch of archduke subalterns, one may suppose that he would not fail to object to that which would be far more fatal to his own authority. His name is extraordinarily popular with the army at present, and he has taken great personal pains to make it so, and to keep his person familiar to his troops. We are accustomed to speak of the Austrian service as aristocratic; and in principle it is essentially so, far more so than the British. Nevertheless, I hear of non-commissioned officers of long good character and standing as forming (shades of WELLINGTON and CONNOR!) part of the circle summoned to the chief's camp table during his stay at Olmutz.

M. MILLAUD, the editor of two popular one sou papers of the *petite presse*, the *Soleil* and the *Petit Journal*, has had an audience of the Emperor for the purpose of soliciting a special permission to publish military bulletins, although his journals are not authorized to treat of politics. What passed at the interview the public does not know; but the result is a note in the *Moniteur* recapitulating the articles of the law which prohibit non-authorized journals from talking politics; warning them that the law will be strictly enforced, and in particular that all military news will be treated as political.

THE GARIBALDINI are thus described by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

Upon the road were great numbers of volunteers proceeding in the direction of Desenzano, and some few marching the other way. The easy lackadaisical manner in which they took matters was very amusing, and a strange contrast to the disciplined order of march which I had seen at Ferrara. Some of them were lying at full length on bullock wagons, with their rifles decorated with roses by their side, others were trudging sturdily along in the loosest order, smoking, with their shirts opened, and their rugs rolled across their body. Not a few were reposing full length upon the grass by the wayside; one undoubted child of Ham I saw in this position, and I believe the colored race number several combatants in the ranks of the volunteers. Upon reaching Salo I proceeded to the general's headquarters, and the kindness and politeness which was shown by all the officers and men could not be exceeded: every one was as obliging as if some compliment were paid merely by asking a question. After waiting about an hour, during which I could see GARIBALDI hot and worried, reading despatches which came rapidly in, I was ushered into his presence in the balcony; he was sitting dressed in his famous red shirt, the collar of which the terribly hot sirocco wind had compelled him to throw open. He shook hands with me in the most agreeable manner, and most cordially acceded to the request that I might be allowed to have an opportunity of seeing something in the coming attack; he then walked off, perhaps a trifle more stiffly than he did at Genoa, in order to embark in a six-oared galley, which lay under the windows, and take a survey of the Austrian armaments on the other bank.

WE make the following extract from the report of acting Rear Admiral Geo. F. Pearson, commanding South Pacific Squadron, dated, Callao, June 1. The flag ship *Poukhan* is in good condition and will remain at Callao until the 20th of June, when she will proceed to Panama, and there meet the *Lancaster* on her arrival at that place. The steamer *Lancaster* is repairing at Mare Island Navy Yard, but is expected to be ready for her officers and crew by the middle of June. The steamer *Sucanee* is in good condition and was in the Gulf of California at last advices. The steamer *Saginaw* is getting ready at the Mare Island Navy Yard to assist the Western Union Telegraph Company. The ship *St. Mary's* needs repairs and will be ordered to Mare Island in a few days. The steamer *Suonoe* is in excellent condition, and is now at Valparaiso, Chili.

The steamer *Mohongo* is ordered to Guayaquil, and when no longer needed there to proceed to Panama and the ports of Central America. She is in good condition, and ordered to visit all the commercial ports between Callao and Valparaiso, and should she find the Spanish fleet in any port, to remain there for the protection of American interests. Should she not meet the Spanish fleet, then to proceed to Valparaiso. The steamer *Waterloo* is very foul. She is to be docked and then sent wherever most needed. The steamer *Nyack* is in good condition and now at Callao, but will proceed to Panama in a few days to relieve the *St. Mary's*. The storeship *Fredonia* is at Callao, in excellent condition. The storeship *Faralones* is now at Panama, and in good condition.

MAJOR John D. Wilkins, Provost-Marshal, post of Mobile, has been directed to turn over all the funds of his office to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Brooke, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, and, upon the settlement of his accounts, he will forward the records of his office to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, at Macon, Ga.



## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JUNE 30, 1866.

June 30.—The following named officers (recently appointed), now on duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will proceed without delay to join their respective regiments in the Military Division of the Mississippi: First Lieutenant Platt M. Thorne, Thirtieth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Otto Vermann, Thirtieth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas I. Elliott, Thirtieth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant George Mitchell, Thirtieth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas H. B. Counselman, Thirtieth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Winfield S. Watson, Thirtieth U. S. infantry.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Adam D. Stewart, Paymaster U. S. A., with the privilege of an extension should his health not be restored in that time.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will prepare a detachment of two hundred and fifty of the disposable recruits of the General Service U. S. A., at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and forward it, under proper charge, to the Second battalion, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, serving in the Department of the Mississippi.

The telegraphic order of the 29th inst., from this office, directing Captain W. H. Russell, Chief Mustering Officer at St. Paul, Minnesota, to relieve Second Lieutenant H. S. Bingham, Second U. S. cavalry, and order him to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri, in accordance with telegraphic instructions of May 3, 1866, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to absent himself from his department for two months, is hereby granted Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Vols.

The order of Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board, dated the 28th inst., directing Captain A. M. Brown, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, to report to his proper station, without delay, is hereby confirmed.

JULY 2.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Williams, Major Sixth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Carolinas on the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Permission to visit Philadelphia, Pa., on the 4th inst., remaining absent until the 7th inst., is hereby granted Brevet Colonel B. F. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

First Lieutenant Philip K. Thomas, Third U. S. cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Second Lieutenant James W. Dixon, Third U. S. cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Wright, commanding Department of Texas, for duty on his staff.

Second Lieutenant C. M. Clarke, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, will report to the Headquarters of the Army for temporary duty.

JULY 3.—Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Captain E. B. W. Restieux, Assistant Quartermaster of Vols.

Captain George S. Hollister, Seventh U. S. infantry, will proceed without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of Florida.

The telegraphic orders of the 2d inst., from this office, directing the following officers to report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for orders, and instructing him to order them to join their respective regiments, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant William M. Knox, Eighteenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant William I. Reed, Fifth U. S. infantry.

JULY 5.—The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, five hundred and sixty-eight of the recruits of the Mounted Service, U. S. A., which are or may become disposable at that post to the Fourth U. S. cavalry in the Department of Texas.

Second Lieutenant James R. Hardenburgh, Jr., Ninth U. S. infantry, (recently appointed), will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of California.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for sixty days, after the expiration of his present leave of absence, is hereby granted Major J. B. Collins, Second U. S. infantry.

JULY 6.—Leave of absence for fifteen days is hereby granted Brevet Major W. J. Fetterman, Eighteenth U. S. infantry.

Assistant Surgeon John B. Petherbridge, U. S. A. (recently appointed), will report in person to the Post Surgeon at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for temporary duty at that station, and by letter to the Medical Director, Middle Department.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will forward, under proper charge, by sea, four hundred and seventy-six of the disposable recruits of the General Service, U. S. A., as soon as that number shall have accumulated in depot, to the Seventh U. S. infantry in the Department of Florida.

Captain Franklin H. Barroll, Second U. S. infantry, will report in person, without delay, to the Provost-Marshal-General in this city. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will at once rejoin his proper station.

The leave of absence granted Captain J. J. Upham, Sixth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 1, June 4, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Carolinas, is hereby extended nine months, with permission to go abroad.

First Lieutenant Stuart Eldridge has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the Department of Mississippi. Major-General Thomas J. Wood, who is also of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi and Assistant Commissioner, expresses his warmest thanks to Lieutenant Eldridge for his hearty and intelligent assistance; his sincere regrets at being deprived of his services; and his most earnest wishes for his future prosperity and happiness. Captain A. W. Preston, Veteran Reserve Corps and Aide-de-Camp, has been announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General Thomas J. Wood, in his capacity of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

## CONFIRMATIONS OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Surgeon Henry E. Goodman, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865. Additional Paymaster W. P. Gould, of the U. S. Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles H. Graves, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services during the war, and gallant conduct in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James Grindley, of the 146th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon W. Grinstead, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon F. H. Gross, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major E. W. Guindon, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for efficient services rendered during the recent campaigns in Georgia and South Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major E. A. Glenn, of the 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lewis's Farm, to date from March 29, 1865.

Brevet Major Harlan Gause, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 4th Delaware Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of White Oak Road and Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Brevet Major R. H. I. Goddard, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Steedman, and in the assault before Fort Sedgwick, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major William C. Gray, of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Major S. F. Gould, of the 4th New York heavy artillery, for gallant and distinguished services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry A. Hale, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster V. C. Hanna, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Benjamin F. Harris, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Hiram Hayes, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Isaac I. Hayes, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon J. T. Heard, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major H. H. Heath, of the 7th Iowa cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Robert Hegert, of the 69th New York Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster A. W. Hendricks, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Henry S. Hewett, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas W. Higgins, of the 73d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry Hitchcock, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the recent campaigns of Atlanta, Savannah and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster John L. Hodge, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services as Assistant to the Paymaster-General, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Alexander H. Hoff, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. H. Hogan, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 1st Alabama cavalry, for continued and faithful services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon S. A. Holman, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. Taylor Holmes, of the 52d Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Thomas B. Hood, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. S. Hoover, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Joseph Hopkinson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon F. M. Horniston, of the 3d New York Provisional cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. P. Houston, of the 5th Minnesota Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles H. Howard, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John B. Howard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James R. Hugunin, of the 12th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Robert G. Hunt, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Horace A. Hutchins, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William Hutchinson, of the 24th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. T. Hamilton, of the 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services in command of his regiment in the battle before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 25, 1865.

Brevet Major Samuel K. Herr, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 191st Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of Dabney's Mill, Gravelly Run and Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Major D. F. Hamilton, of the 4th New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to date from April 2, 1865.

Major H. Hartford, of the 8th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major T. W. Hoffman, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 209th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major R. F. Halsted, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major Daniel Hart, of the 7th New Jersey Volunteers, for meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major H. H. Humphreys, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for valuable and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Captain William T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for long and faithful services during the war, to date from May 11, 1865.

Major John Hay, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from May 31, 1865.

Brevet Major John L. Hathaway, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 2, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Asa Holt, Jr., of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from June 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles T. Hudson, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 4th Michigan cavalry, to date from June 2, 1865.

Major Charles Hamlin, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from June 18, 1865.

Major R. H. Hunt, of the 15th Kansas Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from June 19, 1865.

Brevet Major Jesse E. Jacobs, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. L. James, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious service during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster William H. Jameson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Henry James, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James D. Jenks, of the 1st Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Ephraim M. Joel, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Chauncey P. E. Johnson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles O. Joline, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. H. Jolly, of the 89th Ohio Volunteers, for gallantry and good conduct throughout the campaign from Chattanooga to Savannah, and thence to Richmond, and especially for the zeal and ability which he displayed in organizing and disciplining the 23d Missouri Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Edward Jones, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major W. A. Jones, of the 142d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster E. D. Judd, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Oliver A. Judson, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Edward W. Jones, of the 2d Connecticut heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Brevet Major William Jay, Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Surgeon R. S. Kenderdine, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. M. Kennedy, of the 9th New York cavalry, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Robert P. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Daniel H. Kent, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 4th Delaware Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Rowanty Creek, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster John H. Kenzie, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major M. W. Keogh, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for uniform gallantry and good conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Samuel G. Kneeb, of the 12th Iowa Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles Knerr, of the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the storming of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Lyman E. Knapp, of the 17th Vermont Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major Francis Lackner, of the 26th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Albert G. Lakin, Captain of the 74th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Louis J. Lambert, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for long and faithful services, and repeated acts of gallantry in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. H. Lawrence, of the 13th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William H. Lawrence, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for distinguished and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Abram B. Lawrence, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Joseph A. Lawyer, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George W. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John G. Leefe, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 162d New York Volunteers, for gallant services at the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon J. M. Leete, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon F. Le Moine, of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in giving prompt attention to the wounded under fire, and in performing on several occasions the duties of an Aide-de-Camp, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Hamilton Lieber, Captain of the 10th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Frederick Lloyd, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Marshal J. Luddington, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William H. Ludlow, Assistant Inspector General U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major E. A. Ludwick, of the 112th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Albert G. Lawrence, Captain of the 2d Regiment of U. S. Colored cavalry, for gallant and distinguished service in the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Robert M. Littler, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for meritorious and faithful services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States, to date from March 30, 1865.

Major H. A. Laycock, of the 56th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Road, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. Harrison Lambdin, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.



tant General of Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of White Oak Road and Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Major Sullivan B. Lamoreaux, of the 9th New York heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles H. Leonard, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Robert W. Lyon, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Edwin A. Landell, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Brevet Major T. Ellery Lord, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 34 New York Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services during the late campaign in Virginia, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major William M. Mabry, of the 111th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles B. Mann, of the 74th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and good conduct during the campaign of the past year, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major S. A. Manning, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Augustus P. Martin, Captain of the 3d Massachusetts artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John C. Marren, of the 11th Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Eddy D. Mason, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William B. Mays, of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Arthur McArthur, of the 24th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Perryville, Ky.; Stone River, Tenn.; Mission Ridge and Danridge, Georgia; to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James McCleery, Captain of the 41st Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major C. J. McCole, of the 75th Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Robert McCool, of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, for distinguished gallantry and coolness in every engagement, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James C. McCoy, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services in the recent campaigns of Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Clark McDermott, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. N. McElroy, Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Matthew McEwen, of the 2d West Virginia cavalry, for distinguished services in his profession throughout the late campaign from Winchester to Appomattox Court-House, and for personal courage and gallantry displayed on the various battle fields, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John S. McGrew, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major T. J. McKenney, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, for brave conduct and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William McMichael, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster D. H. McPhail, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Thayer Melvin, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Lyne S. Metcalf, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Benjamin H. Moore, Captain of the 36th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon N. R. Mosely, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John Moulton, of the 2d Minnesota Volunteers, for meritorious services as a staff officer and for gallant conduct in the battles of Buzzard Roost Gap, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and Jonesborough, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James P. Mend, Captain of the 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of White Oak Road and Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Brevet Major Silas J. Martin, Captain of the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry and valuable services, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major William McElhaney, Lieutenant of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major James W. McNeely, of the 10th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major B. M. Morrow, of the 205th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Forts Steedman and Sedgwick, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry R. Murray, Captain of the 148th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Major James E. McFarlan, of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant conduct at Amelia Court-House, Va., to date from April 4, 1865.

Major Arthur McOlellan, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major James H. McDonald, of the 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major George Meade, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major David J. Miln, of the 65th New York Volunteers, for meritorious and efficient services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major E. M. Mobley, of the 7th Maryland Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major A. T. Morgan, Captain of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major John D. Nash, of the 24th Kentucky Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster John W. Newell, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major R. M. Newport, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Robert Nicolls, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George W. Nichols, Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services in the recent campaigns of Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster James W. Nicholls, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William A. Noble, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John M. Norvell, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers,

for meritorious services in the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Major R. L. Nye, Captain of the 26th Ohio Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Joseph O'Keefe, of the 2d New York Cavalry, for extraordinary gallantry throughout the campaign from Winchester to the James river, and at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House and Five Forks, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

#### TRIAL OF CITIZENS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1866.

#### General Orders No. 44.

Department, District and Post Commanders in States lately in Rebellion, are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have or may hereafter be charged with commission of crimes and offenses against officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### RELIEF OF MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

[PUBLIC—No. 94.]

AN ACT for the relief of the members of the Thirty-seventh regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to the members of the Thirty-seventh regiment of the Iowa Volunteer Infantry the same bounty provided by law or which may hereafter be provided by law to soldiers enlisted into the Volunteer forces of the United States during the year 1862; and in case any of the members of said regiment are dead or may die before the payment of said bounty, the same shall be paid to their representatives in the same order provided by law for the payment of bounty in other cases.

Approved, July 3, 1866.

#### THE PAYMENT OF OHIO MILITIA.

[PUBLIC—No. 102.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth, and Eleventh Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Militia of Cincinnati, Bard's Company of Cavalry, and Paulsen's Battery, during the time they were in the service of the United States, in 1862.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and men of the Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Militia, and of Captain S. W. Bard's Company of Cavalry, and of Captain Augustus Paulsen's Battery, of Cincinnati, ordered into the service of the United States, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the second day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding any irregularity in their muster into the service of the United States, be paid for the time the officers and men were actually in the service, respectively, not however to exceed the period of thirty-one days.

Approved, July 5, 1866.

#### VOLUNTEER OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT.

By direction of the President the following officers have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States:

#### AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Major Walter Cutting, July 1, 1866; Major Wm. H. Lawrence (Brevet Brigadier-General, July 10, 1866; Captain John P. Willard (Brevet Major), July 10, 1866; Captain Sanford C. Kellogg (Brevet Major), July 10, 1866; Captain W. E. Blake (Brevet Major), July 10, 1866; Captain Richard F. Halsted (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), July 10, 1866; Captain Michael V. Sheridan (Brevet Major), August 1, 1866; Captain S. W. Taylor (Brevet Major), July 10, 1866; Captain Hugh G. Brown (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), July 10, 1866; Captain William F. Wilson (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), July 10, 1866; Major Oscar A. Mack, July 1, 1866; Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, July 1, 1866; and Captain J. Schuyler Crosby (Brevet Major), August 1, 1866.

#### ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

Major Gustavus M. Bascom (Brevet Colonel), July 1, 1866; Major C. C. Charlott (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), July 10, 1866; Major James E. Montgomery, July 10, 1866; Major William Redwood Price (Brevet Brigadier-General), July 10, 1866; Major C. W. Armure (Brevet Colonel), July 10, 1866; Major T. W. C. Moore (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), August 1, 1866; Captain Theodore McGowan (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), August 1, 1866; Captain John Green (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), August 15, 1866; Captain John Williams, July 10, 1866; Captain William A. La Motte (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), July 10, 1866; Captain John S. Telford, July 10, 1866; Captain Herman A. Uffers, July 10, 1866; Captain Martin Norton, July 1, 1866; Captain B. K. Roberts.

#### ADDITIONAL AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Major Ernest P. Hoffman, July 5, 1866; Major Verplanck Van Antwerp (Brevet Brigadier-General), July 1, 1866; Captain George S. Shaw (Brevet Major), July 10, 1866; Captain William Kosak, July 10, 1866; Captain Adam Badeau (Brevet Colonel), July 1, 1866.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward Frederick P. Seclor, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to duty in the Department of the Ohio.

Hospital Steward Charles F. Swallow, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon John B. Petherbridge, U. S. Army (recently appointed), is ordered to temporary duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

#### DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards William H. Huff and Flavius J. Bowels, U. S. Army.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Private George A. Summers, Company I, Second U. S. artillery, is appointed Hospital Steward U. S. Army, and ordered to duty in the Department of the Cumberland.

#### MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES, ETC., DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1866.

Major John L. Broome.—Witness before a Marine General Court-Martial at Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Captain David M. Cohen.—Joined and reported for duty at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 2d.

Captain James Lewis.—Joined at Brooklyn, N. Y., from steamer *Susquehanna*, June 30th, and on leave for one week.

First Lieutenant Thomas L. McElrath.—Dismissed from the service, June 19th.

First Lieutenant Wm. J. Squares.—Detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., June 17th, and ordered to the steamer *Nadawaska*, now preparing for sea at New York.

First Lieutenant F. H. Corrie.—On special duty at Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant E. A. Smalley.—On trial by a Marine General Court-Martial at Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant Lyman P. French.—On special duty at Washington, D. C., as Judge-Advocate of a Marine General Court-Martial.

First Lieutenant William Wallace.—Joined at Brooklyn, N. Y., from steamer *Susquehanna*, June 30th, and on leave for fourteen days.

First Lieutenant L. E. Fagan.—Witness before a Marine General Court-Martial at Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Second Lieutenant Geo. C. Reid.—Detached from Headquarters, Washington, D. C., June 19th, and ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to the Naval Court of that station for a passage in the steamer *Monongahela* to the West Indies, for duty on board the U. S. steamer *Monongahela*.

Second Lieutenant Lloyd C. Harris.—On leave for thirty days from June 20th, from Mound City, Ill.

Second Lieutenant John H. Sherburn.—Detached from Headquarters, Washington, D. C., June 27th, and ordered to proceed to Gosport, Va., and report for duty.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JULY 3.—Second Assistant Engineer Philip Miller, Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Fitch and James E. Watts, to temporary duty on the *Resaca*.

Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Bradford, to take command of the *Resaca* while removing her to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Assistant Paymaster George R. Martin, to the *Resaca*; on the completion of this duty these officers will return to their present station and resume their duties.

#### DETACHED.

JULY 7.—Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

#### ORDER REVOKED.

JULY 6.—Paymaster William B. Boggs, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

#### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

JULY 6.—Lieutenant A. H. Lamman, late of flag ship *Colorado*.

### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JULY 3.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. H. Eldridge, Acting Masters Alexander V. McIntosh, Gideon E. Holloway, William H. Summers, and Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. V. Greene, to temporary duty on the *Resaca* in removing her from the Navy Yard, Washington, to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; on the completion of this duty they will return to their present station and resume their respective duties.

JULY 5.—Acting Ensign Charles R. Fleming, to the *Paul Jones*. Acting Ensigns A. A. Franzen and E. H. Miller, to duty in the Gulf Squadron.

JULY 7.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King, Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. King, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Timothy Woodruff, William H. Allen, and Ed. A. Robinson, to duty in the Gulf Squadron.

#### DETACHED.

JULY 6.—Acting Ensign R. L. M. Jones, from the *Paul Jones*, and ordered to return North, on the reporting of his relief.

Mate E. W. Henck, from the *Vernon*, and granted leave.

Mate J. Swanson, from the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

#### PROMOTED.

JULY 7.—Acting Master George R. Durand, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

#### ORDER REVOKED.

JULY 6.—Acting Assistant Paymaster R. W. Allen, detaching him from the *New Hampshire*.

#### DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

JULY 5.—Acting Assistant Paymaster W. H. Gilman.

### LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

Acting Ensign Andy Hartshorn, June 30th.  
Mates, Carlton Race, June 28th; David J. King, July 10, 1865; E. J. Hennessey, July 10, 1866; John Scott, June 30th, and F. W. Hathaway, June 16th.  
Acting First Assistant Engineers, William H. Bishop, August 30th; Theodore D. Coffey, July 2d; Thomas Bentley, July 3d.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineer David Rose, August 7th.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineers George Dowling and Frederick Egner, July 5th, George Ellis June 29th.

### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending July 7, 1866:

Michael Hanson, beneficiary, June 28th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

James Burns, second-class fireman, May 1st, U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*.

Christ Rasmussen, seaman, June 29th, U. S. steamer *Nadawaska*.

L. H. Newman, lieutenant-commander, May 31st, U. S. steamer *Nyack*.

Henry R. Hankinson, coal-heaver, June 27th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, first-class fireman, June 26th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Edward Anglin, armorer, April 26th, U. S. steamer *Canandaigua*.

Edward W. Clark, third assistant engineer, July 1st, at Philadelphia.

### MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

### TO THE NEW YORK STATE MILITIA—FROM A REGULAR.

To the National Guard of New York:

GENTLEMEN:—May I rely upon the good feeling now existing between the Regulars and Volunteers—a feeling engendered by the common dangers and glory we have so recently shared together, to make a few remarks on your 4th of July parade in New York City? The wish, dearest to a soldier's heart, to excel in his profession, and the desire to help others on the same road, leads me to criticize, though I hope not maliciously, the performances of others. Accept my remarks, if you please, in the same kind spirit in which they are uttered.

First, then, I noticed many of the mounted officers had their sabres "hooked up" while mounted. Secondly, a drum-major of one of the regiments was smoking a cigar while in the performance of his duty, on the march, and not at "route step." Thirdly, very few of the officers complied with the custom of service in facing their companies or platoons when giving the commands necessary to put them in motion. Fourthly, the men almost universally "sighted the motions in the manual of arms, particularly in coming to a halt, to rest a while on the march through the city, and in "coming to a shoulder" preparatory to moving on again. The frequent halts necessarily occasioned by so long a line, developed an extreme and almost universal carelessness in this respect. In justice to the men, I must say that in those cases where the officers took the proper care in giving the commands, the men did much better. Fifthly, I saw one regiment marching by the flank, break into companies by a successive movement. The first company formed, then the second, and then the third, and so on to the last. This was justified neither by the nature of the ground, nor by any system of tactics generally practiced in the Army. The following regiment broke into companies by a simultaneous movement. Why



this difference of drill in the same brigade? Sixthly, "The positions of company officers," as laid down in tactics, does not contemplate a second lieutenant marching in the front rank with the men. I saw a lieutenant in the center of the front rank of one company, and so long as I watched him, could discover no reason for his presence there, except his ignorance. Seventhly, the cautionary commands of the colonels were not repeated in such a manner as to ensure the prompt and simultaneous execution of their orders. A notable exception to this was Col. Coles's regiment, in which the commands were given and executed admirably. Let me add also in the Sixty-ninth and Seventy.

And now, gentlemen of the Zouave uniform, let me tell you a little. Old soldiers don't like your dress, for one simple reason. Looseness of attire engenders looseness of manners. Be satisfied with appearing "free and easy." Talking in ranks and cursing don't add to the military effect. There is a deal of reserved force in silence. A man with close cropped hair, bared throat, muscular chest, and armed with a glittering bayonet, is sufficiently eloquent, particularly if he talks with his eyes, as some of you did that day.

To those gentlemen who have "been to the war," I must say that I had no difficulty in recognizing you. The bronzed face, the silent, watchful features, the sweet, patient look and modest demeanor, with the eyes ever "turned to the front," marked you at once. There was a steadiness in your tramp, and a quiet indifference to the lookers on, not affected, that told the heart was far away to other scenes. I liked the worn look of the uniforms; the gilt might be tarnished, but to me it had an added splendor from that very fact. How touching the empty sleeves and scarred features!

New York City can well be proud of her citizen soldiers. I did not see one intoxicated soldier that day. There may have been some, but I did not see any, and this fact is more than creditable when we take into consideration the numbers assembled and the strong temptations incident to the occasion.

Now, in return, gentlemen, you are at liberty to criticize the Regulars, when we all get back from the Fenian stampede.

REGULAR.

#### MILITIA ITEMS.

**SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel George Peacock, commanding the British troops at Fort Erie, has written a letter to Brevet Brigadier-General William F. Barry, U. S. A., commanding Northern frontier, complaining that Fort Erie had been fired upon by some men in the uniform of the United States Militia. This communication has been enclosed by General Barry to Brigadier-General William Rogers, commanding Thirty-first brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., with the following letter:

**GENERAL:** In the absence of Major-General R. L. Howard, commanding Eighth division (who I am informed will not return for several days), I send to you, for such official action as becomes necessary, a copy of a communication from Colonel Peacock, commanding the British forces at Fort Erie, which I received late last evening.

I am unofficially informed that the outrage complained of was committed by a portion of the Seventy-fourth regiment, which went to Tonawanda yesterday.

Although no persons are reported to have been injured at Fort Erie, it is stated that one of the musket balls passed through the house of a resident of that village, and narrowly missed one of the female occupants of the house.

Under any circumstance, the outrage was unjustifiable and most unsoldierly, and the offenders deserve the severest punishment.

I sincerely trust that you may be able to discover who the guilty parties are, so that a regiment whose record is otherwise honorable, may not bear the stigma now placed upon it by a few disorderly characters.

H. R. M. Consul Hemans has also addressed a letter to General Rogers containing affidavits setting forth the facts in the case. From these we should judge that the whole cause of complaint arose from the fact that in celebrating the day some of the members of this regiment used ball instead of blank cartridges to the extent of two or three cartridges, as no one testifies to seeing the effect of more than one or two bullets. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Hines of this regiment seems to set forth the case with sufficient clearness, and we therefore append it entire. General Rogers has not yet made his report, which will probably be the end of the matter. It would seem as if their recent scare had rather unstrung the nerves of our Canadian neighbors:

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
HEADQUARTERS 74TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,  
BUFFALO, July 7, 1866.

Major J. M. Johnson, Inspector Thirty-first brigade N. G. S. N. Y.:

MAJOR: I have received your communications of yesterday, and the day previous, embracing copies of communications from Colonel Peacock, commanding at Fort Erie, to Brigadier-General Barry, U. S. Army; from General Barry and H. B. M. Consul at this port to yourself; the report of Major Dennis to his superior, and sundry statements and affidavits of soldiers and citizens at Fort Erie, relating to the alleged firing, by men of my command, at British soldiers on Wednesday, July 4th, while on board a boat and tug passing down the Erie Canal from this city; also, orders requiring my statement and explanation of the affair.

I immediately called a meeting of the officers of my command, and, after a close and rigid inquiry, submit the following as the result:

The citizens of Tonawanda, through me, invited the Seventy-fourth regiment to assist at the celebration at that village of the Anniversary of our National Independence. About 300 of the men, and a majority of the officers, accepted the invitation. We went down the canal on a large flat boat, towed by a tug, myself and staff being on board the tug.

When opposite to and in full view of Fort Erie, some cheers were given by the men for the national flag waving over the American Consulate at that village. In the excitement of the moment some ten or twelve of the younger members of the command loaded their muskets and fired in its honor, as I then understood, with blank cartridge; but, as I learn from affidavits, some two or three were thoughtless enough to load with ball cartridge, and, instead of firing in the air, as the others had done, fired across the river—with no malicious or evil design, I feel certain, but simply from thoughtlessness or ignorance of the capacity of the Springfield rifle.

I immediately ordered the firing to cease. How the ammunition was procured I have no means of knowing. Verbal orders were given before leaving the arsenal to see that no cartridges were in the men's boxes, which orders I have reason to believe were obeyed.

On such occasions as this, and on this day, most young men supply themselves with cartridges to fire in honor of the "Fourth," and a great deal of license is taken in doing so, which will explain to you the relaxation of military discipline shown by the men firing without orders and while in uniform.

In regard to lowering the national flag and hoisting a "green flag" in its place, there is no truth in the statement. Ensign Holmes must have mistaken the State flag of New York, which we carried with us, and which is of blue silk, with the State arms in the center, for a green flag. All the time from our leaving Buffalo until our arrival at Tonawanda, a large national flag was flying at the stern of the tug.

I strongly object to the exaggerated report of Major Dennis to his superior. His statements are not sustained by the statements and affidavits furnished. He says we "repeatedly fired upon this village," (Fort Erie); and, a firing as if on the scattered small parties

of our (their) men, was kept up from the scow. By those affidavits it appears that two bullets reached the opposite shore, one of which struck the dock, the other a house.

With the matter referred to in the affidavit of Maywood, I have nothing to do.

In conclusion, while sincerely regretting the unfortunate result of the affair, I feel confident that the most rigid inquiries that will be made will sustain me in the assertion that this "gross outrage" was the thoughtless act of some young soldiers, firing a salute in honor of our national flag, and that there was no malice in the act or premeditated design to commit a breach of international law, or to insult any of the officers or men of H. B. M.'s forces at Fort Erie.

We pride ourselves too much on our reputation as good citizens and citizen soldiers of our State ever to endanger it by the committing of any such wanton, disgraceful act.

After a close examination, I am unable, nor do I think it possible, to fix upon the person or persons who fired the shots toward the Canadian side of the river. I have the honor to be, Major, your obedient servant.

T. J. HINES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 74th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

**FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—We have received the following letter from Colonel J. Q. Adams, commanding this regiment:

As this command has been so frequently disbanded and destroyed during the past year, according to the report of disinterested parties, without the order of the Commander-in-Chief—the only power I am aware of that can disband a regimental organization; and upon the occasion of the last drill of the Eleventh brigade a similar statement having been published in several of the daily papers—I take this occasion to correct the erroneous impression that may exist in the minds of some. On the 12th day of June last an official order was issued from General Headquarters at Albany, ordering an inspection of this regiment for the purpose of furnishing them with uniforms in the place of those worn out in the United States service. The inspection resulted as follows:

Company A—present, 50 men, 2 officers; absent, about 14.  
Company C—present, 39 men, 1 officer; absent, about 10.  
Company E—present, 39 men, 2 officers; absent, about 19.  
Company F—present, 44 men, 3 officers; absent, about 13.  
Company G—present, 34 men, 1 officer; absent, about 15.  
Company H—present, 70 men, 2 officers; absent, about 17.  
Company I—present, 83 men, 3 officers; absent, about 12.  
Company K—present, 33 men, 1 officer; absent, about 16.  
Total, 344 men, 15 officers; absent, about 113.

Making the total strength of the command, now composed of eight companies, 472 officers and men.

This report shows that the Fifty-sixth is still a live organization, and we hope that, under the judicious and energetic management of Colonel Adams, next Winter will see this regiment in excellent condition.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—We have received a letter from an officer, regretting that in our account of the parade of the First division on the 4th, we reported Colonel W. H. Farrar, of this regiment, as not in command. Our correspondent says: "Colonel Farrar did parade that day, and I saw him in command of his regiment on Fifth avenue." We did not see Colonel Farrar at all on the day alluded to, and the senior captain was in command of the regiment when it passed our station; still we are very happy to give a space to the above statement.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—At a meeting of this regiment held on the 4th of July it was unanimously resolved to change the uniform of the regiment back to the gray uniform which was so long worn by the Eighth. We are glad of this, for the Eighth does not seem like itself in their present uniform, although they are readily recognized by soldierly bearing and steadiness. Company D, of this regiment, Captain John Penberthy commanding, will go on their annual excursion on the 16th inst., to Ronan's Well, as will be seen by their advertisement found elsewhere in our columns.

**FIFTH DIVISION.**—We have received a communication from a correspondent in Schoharie, N. Y., from which we gather that the Fifth Division assembled as ordered on the 27th and 28th insts. The account is a humorous one, and not exactly suited to our columns, and we therefore are compelled to omit it.

**FIRST BATTALION HEAVY ARTILLERY.**—At an election of Company C, of this battalion, held on Wednesday, July 24, Orderly Sergeant Theo. Chappel was elected Captain, vice George Chappel appointed Aid on General Crook's staff.

#### THE FOURTH IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Fourth of July was chosen by Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania as the day on which he should receive, on behalf of the State, the flags of those regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers which had been in the United States service. The ceremonies of the presentation took place in Independence Square, previous to which, those participating in the ceremonies of the day, formed in column on the east side of Broad street, right resting on Arch street. The procession was under the direction of Major-General Hancock, U. S. Volunteers, who on this occasion was accompanied by the following gentlemen, who acted as his staff: Brevet Brigadier-General W. G. Mitchell, Brevet Colonel W. P. Wilson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parker, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Bingham, Brevet Major W. D. W. Miller, Colonel S. O. Bull, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Hancock, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Latta, Lieutenant-Colonel James Schofield, Brevet Major Clayton McMichael, Brevet Major Thomas S. Crombarg, Brevet Major M. Stacy, U. S. Army, Brevet Major W. J. Lystie, U. S. Army, Captain John B. Johnson, U. S. Army, Captain J. G. Rosengarten, Captain W. M. Hobart, Major James Starr, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Harrison Lambdin, Captains D. W. C. Hanline, and W. W. Carter.

The ceremonies were participated in by the officers and ex-officers of the Army and Navy, and marines who were stationed in or near the city, and by the citizens who had been instrumental in assisting sick and wounded soldiers. The procession was composed of seven divisions in all, as follows: First division, General James S. Negley commanding, comprising Logan Guards, of Lewistown, Pa., in citizens' dress, with white badges and tri-colored rosettes. National Light infantry, of Pottsville, with blue blouses, black pants, and white gloves. Washington artillery, of Pottsville, blue blouses, blue caps and dark pants. Allen Light infantry, of Allentown, in blue blouses, and the mounted and dismounted officers not on duty with troops.

Second division, Major-General Robert Patterson commanding, comprising the infantry regiments and detachments in their numerical order, which, however, was not strictly observed.

Third division, Brigadier-General Charles T. Campbell commanding, including the artillery regiments and detachments in their numerical order, and infantry regiments, from the One Hundred and First to the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth.

Fourth division, Major-General D. McM. Gregg commanding, including cavalry regiments, mounted and dismounted. The carriages for invalid officers also had their position in this portion of the procession. Here, too, was the place assigned for Major-General George G. Meade and staff.

Fifth division, Major-General John W. Geary commanding, which was composed of color and color guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments and United States troops and United States Marines; these latter being under the command of Major Thomas Y. Field.

Sixth division, Major-General L. W. Crawford commanding, comprising Governor Curtin and staff, the orphan children of deceased soldiers, and the Philadelphia Fire Department and visiting companies.

Seventh division, Major-General John R. Brooke commanding, consisted of the regiment of Gray Reserves. The time consumed in marching from Broad and Arch to Independence Square was about fifty minutes.

General Hancock was accompanied by a man bearing the Headquarters flag of the Second Corps. The General was constantly cheered as he moved onward, as was also General Meade and General Geary. We will here mention that during the exercises at Independence Square a medal was presented to Major-General Meade by Mayor McMichael on behalf of the Union League. The medal is described as follows: On the obverse side is a life-like head and shoulders portrait of the General, surrounded with the words "Presented to Major-General George G. Meade by the Union League of Philadelphia as a token of the gratitude of his countrymen." The reverse represents the Goddess of Liberty sitting on a throne, on her right side the American eagle, holding in its talons a bundle of arrows, and the cornucopia, the sign of plenty; near it is seen the American shield. On the head of the figure is a crown; in her left hand she holds the flag of the United States, surmounted with a liberty cap, and extends, with her right hand, a laurel wreath with which she crowns the victorious sword of a warrior standing before her. The soldier stands with his right foot upon the first step of the throne, and tramples upon a Rebel flag, with broken staff. The picture is surrounded with these words: "The victor at Gettysburg, the Deliverers of Our State; the Faithful Soldier of Our Country, July, 1863." The size of the medal is three and one-eighth of an inch.

As the various officers entered Independence Square they were heartily cheered by the people assembled there.

Places were provided for the Generals and their staff, and the invited guests, upon a stand erected for their accommodation. After the color-bearers had all entered the square the exercises were opened by the playing of the Triumphal March by Birgfeld's band. General Harry White then, in a short speech, explained the object of their meeting; after which a prayer was made by the Rev. Thos. Brainerd, D. D. The Star Spangled Banner was then sung by the Handel and Haydn Musical Society. The flags were then formally presented to Governor Curtin by Major-General Meade. As he commenced his speech General Meade turned to the color-bearers, and took the flag which happened to be nearest to him, which was that of the Eighty-second (formerly the Thirty-first) Pennsylvania Volunteers. These colors the General held in his hand while addressing the Governor. These colors had been planted on Marye's Heights by Brevet Brigadier-General Bassett, of the regiment, after three color-bearers had been shot down in the attempt. General Meade was frequently interrupted in his speech by the applause of his hearers. Governor Andrew Curtin replied to General Meade in a very able manner. After the Governor's speech the hallelujah was sung, and thanks were returned to God, by Rev. W. R. Gries, for victory and the return of peace. Old Hundred was then sung, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson, which closed the ceremonies of the day.

In the evening, Major-General A. A. Humphreys was presented with a magnificent sword by the citizens of Philadelphia, at the Union League House. The sword is a very elegant one—the scabbard being of gold and the hilt being studded with jewels.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.**—Governor Alexander H. Bullock of Massachusetts, Commander-in-Chief, on the 10th inst., issued the following General Order:

Brigadier-General Richard A. Peirce, Inspector-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis D. Braman, Assistant Paymaster-General, and Major Charles O. Dunbar, Assistant Quartermaster-General, having tendered their resignations to the Commander-in-Chief, are honorably discharged from the service.

The Commander-in-Chief avails himself of this opportunity to express his high appreciation of the valuable services that have been rendered by these officers to the Commonwealth during the war. The zeal, fidelity and ability with which the duties of their respective offices have been performed during a period of great labor and responsibility entitles them to his grateful thanks.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**G. H. L.**—In the instance you cite of a citizen and an ex-Volunteer officer, both being commissioned Colonels in the National Guard on the same day, there is no ground for giving the ex-officer rank above the citizen. Paragraph 8 of the General Regulations of the State of New York says: "In cases where commissions of the same grade and date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former commissions in actual service at the time of appointment, in the assignment and exercise of command, until rank is determined by lot." If two captains were commissioned majors from the same date, the senior captain would be the senior major according to the ruling of the above paragraph; but an ex-officer of Volunteers who is commissioned in the National Guard, being a citizen at the time of his appointment, cannot claim rank by reason of his previous commission. The custom varies in regiments as to changing the position of companies in the absence of their captains. The senior captain present is, as a matter of right, entitled to command the company on the right of the regiment.

**J. W. S.**—Paragraph 7 of the General Regulations State of New York gives the order of precedence and gradation of officers; but neither in that paragraph, or in any other one of the State Regulations, or those of the United States, can any provisions be found under which staff officers of the Army or Militia, as such, can claim to rank line.

**A. OF NEW YORK.**—You will find the joint resolution on the subject of the Military Academy in our issue of the 30th inst. This resolution increases the number of nominees for appointments at large, but not the number admitted. The appointments at large are usually given as you say, but there is no law requiring that they shall be so distributed.

**JULIUS L.**—The plan of organization of the three-battalion regiments, as given in General Orders No. 16, A. G. O., dated May 4, 1861, does not provide for a regimental sergeant major or quartermaster sergeant, there being a sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, and commissary sergeant to each battalion.

**NANTA.**—You should write to the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for the information you desire.

**A. A. GENERAL.**—We have not the data you desire. You can obtain them by writing to the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.



In the French army every recruit is supposed to know a trade on joining the army. If he has not yet learned a trade he is taught some occupation after joining his corps. Should he be ignorant of reading and writing—or knowing these should he wish to improve his education so as to qualify himself for promotion—he goes to the regimental school for four hours every day when he is not on guard or on fatigue duty. Once his schooling is over he is put to work at some trade or handicraft, or should he not know one he is put to learn one. In every French regiment there are regular gangs of butchers, bakers, cooks, carpenters, masons, gardeners, builders, laborers, cart-drivers, watch-makers, silver-smiths, tailors, shoemakers, black-smiths, and what not. All these trades or handicrafts are under their regular head men, and every soldier, when he can work, may and does gain a certain sum per day by working in the shop of his trade.

In Algeria, the whole of the government work is done by these military artisans, who, as well as the State, are gainers thereby. The men thus earn extra pay, and the government get work done better and cheaper than they could do by employing the people of the country, besides treasuring up the vast advantage of always having a corps of workmen at command. The system of regularly organized workmen is the true secret why the French army get on so well when in service. In the English army we have nothing of the kind, except as regards the tailors and shoemakers, and (in cavalry regiments) the saddlers and farriers. There are many good workmen who enter our ranks, but through want of practice they soon forget what they knew.

In Algiers I have seen a whole pile of barracks, large enough to contain three thousand men, that was built entirely by a regiment of the line, from the digging of the foundations to the making of glass for the barrack windows, and not a day's drill or manoeuvring had been neglected while the work was going on. Throughout Algeria miles upon miles of excellent public roads have been made entirely by the troops, the men being paid a small additional sum by the State while so employed. Thus the government gained by getting their work better and very much cheaper done than could have been effected by private contractors, while the troops gained a very comfortable addition to their regular pay.—*All the Year Round*.

The interesting narrative of the Russian campaign by the Duke de Fezensac, published a few years ago, and which attracted so much attention at home and abroad, has tempted others to describe events, without, however, the advantage of having been eye-witnesses of them. M. Alfred Assolant has just published a little volume of 250 pages, headed *Campagne de Russie*. His object in choosing a theme on which so much has been already written is set forth in his introduction:

"The Russian campaign is the most fatal episode of the wars of the Empire. The Grand Army perished in it almost entirely, not, however, of cold, as Napoleon said, and as others have repeated after him; but of hunger, misery, and fatigue. Those who returned to France were nothing but the shadow of those heroic bands which had traversed in all directions the continent of Europe, and planted their colors on the ramparts of Cordova and the towers of the Kremlin. If any one is surprised that when I might choose among many victories I preferred recounting a disaster which drained the heart's blood of France, and spread mourning among her people, I observe that the history of nations is not meant merely to flatter their pride, but to serve as a warning and a lesson; that the wounds of a country are not healed by covering them with a veil, and that it is full time to give up legends and to speak the whole truth. The glory of our soldiers will not suffer by it. Even during that terrible retreat from Moscow their courage remained unshaken. They did not accuse the ambition, or the rashness of their chief; and even to the very last they forced the enemy to respect the tricolor. Napoleon is the only one who perhaps will lose by this recital something of that extraordinary prestige which party historians, writing under the Bourbons and against the Bourbons, have given him; but France must be defended from the reproach of ingratitude. No! the country has not been ungrateful to the conqueror of Aroca and Marengo; but when it grew tired of pouring out its best blood to make him master of the world, it bore up with the courage of despair against the last shock of Europe; and vanquished, disarmed, exhausted, and placed between its own safety and the Emperor, it submitted to the law of Europe. Such is the history of 1814."

JULY has come at last, and with it come also to many the weariness and lassitude of Summer. The system needs bracing up, and for this there is no medicine to be compared with Marsden's Calisaya Tonic. For sale by all druggists.

#### MARRIED.

MOORE-COCHRANE.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29th, FRANK E. MOORE, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., to Miss AGNES, daughter of G. W. Cochrane, Esq., of Cincinnati.

CASLE-HAZELTINE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Belmont, Me., on Wednesday evening, July 11th, by the Rev. C. C. Palfrey, WILLIAM CASLE, U. S. N., and ELIZABETH N., daughter of Prescott Hazeltine, Esq.

## THE GALAXY.

NO. VI.—FOR JULY 15TH.

#### CONTENTS:

ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. Edwards.  
WITH A VOLUME OF OLD SONNETS. By Richard H. Stoddard.  
ABOUT THE LITERARY SPIRIT. By Eugene Benson.  
THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (Thaddeus Stevens). By J. M. Binckley.  
MY COURTSHIP (with an illustration). By Anne M. Crane.  
MY PALACES. By William Winter.  
WORK AND REST. By Julius Wilcox.  
BADEN-BADEN. By Charles Astor Bristed.  
THE CLAVERINGS (with two illustrations). By Anthony Trollope.  
IN THE RANKS AT CEDAR CREEK. By James Franklin Fitts.  
ABOUT PIAZZAS (with an illustration). By Charles Wyllys Elliott.  
STRAWBERRY HILL. By James W. Wall.  
NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

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## PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,  
June 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 11th July next, at 1 o'clock p.m., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandant of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard),"  
To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain properly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drays and cartage to the place where used within the Navy Yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy Yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy Yard, and not to employees, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid in of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time, as they accrue, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1845.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are not required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps will be required on the contracts; one five-cent stamp on each sheet of paper, and also one five-cent stamp on each piece of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Stone; No. 4, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 5, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 6, Oak and Hardwood; No. 7, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 8, Lumber and Plaster; No. 9, Cement; No. 10, Gravel and Sand; No. 11, Molding, and Firewood and Firebricks; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Fire Wood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Bolting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 29, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal, (and Pictou at Boston Yard); No. 30, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 31, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building (Portsmouth, N. H.); Class A, extending South Pier (Philadelphia.) Class A, repairing Building No. 11 (Norfolk.) Class B, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk.)

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## ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,  
June 30, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., 30th July, 1866.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 40,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which quality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmined, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than one thousand tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 12,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agent named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

## FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby agree to furnish and deliver \_\_\_\_\_ thousand tons of \_\_\_\_\_ anthracite coal for steamers' use, at \_\_\_\_\_, at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per ton of 2,240 pounds, amounting to \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at \_\_\_\_\_, and that the contract may be forwarded to \_\_\_\_\_ for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ A. B.

## FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of \_\_\_\_\_, accepting, \_\_\_\_\_ will, within ten days after the re-

ceipt of the contract at \_\_\_\_\_, execute the same, with good and sufficient securities for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, hereto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said \_\_\_\_\_, and that which may be accepted.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed.) \_\_\_\_\_ C. D.  
(Place.) \_\_\_\_\_ E. F.

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS.

Office of the Assessor of Internal Revenue,  
For the \_\_\_\_\_ District of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, D. C.

Be it known, That on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 18\_\_\_\_, at my office above named, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names as follows, viz: \_\_\_\_\_

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 18\_\_\_\_, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz: The said \_\_\_\_\_, \$\_\_\_\_\_, the said \_\_\_\_\_, \$\_\_\_\_\_.

Witness my hand: \_\_\_\_\_ G. H., Assessor.

## PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,  
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards and those of all the Yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other Yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those Yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective Yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective Yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.  
No. 2. Pig Iron.  
No. 3. Boiler Feltting.  
No. 4. Gou Packing, &c.  
No. 5. Sperm Oil.  
No. 6. Linseed Oil.  
No. 7. Lard Oil.  
No. 8. Lumber.  
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.  
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.  
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.  
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.  
No. 13. Brick, Sand, &c.  
No. 14. Wrought-Iron Pipes, &c.  
No. 15. Tubes.  
No. 16. Steel.  
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.  
No. 18. Copper.  
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.  
No. 20. White Lead.  
No. 21. Zinc Paint.  
No. 22. Colored Paints, &c.  
No. 23. Stationery.  
No. 24. Fire Wood.  
No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, &c.  
No. 26. White Pine.  
No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.  
No. 28. Mahogany.  
No. 29. Lanters.  
No. 30. Lignumvite.  
No. 31. Dredges, Pumps, &c.  
No. 32. Scur Flour Crucibles.  
No. 33. Patented Articles.  
No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.  
No. 35. Engineer's Stores.  
No. 36. Patented Articles.

The following are the classes by their number, required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTEBY.  
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.  
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 33, 36.

BROOKLYN.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.

PHILADELPHIA.  
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.  
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

THE  
STANDARD

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.

The best and only reliable ones in use. Manufactured only by the Patentees.

PHILAN & COLLENDER,  
63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby-st., New York.

## CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock p.m., on the 23d day of July, 1866, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days notice) at the U. S. Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau or by the Commandant of said Navy Yard, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following list, viz: \_\_\_\_\_

Blue Flannel, yards.....200,000  
Calfskin Shoes, pairs.....15,000  
Blankets, number.....20,000  
The Flannel to be deliverable one-half in 90 and one-half in 120 days.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For description of the articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the Navy Yards at New York and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

## PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on Saturday, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commandants' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required, will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amount properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee in any ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,  
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

## GROVER &amp; BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

AND

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

495 Broadway, New York.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS—BASE-BALL,

ARCHERY, CRICKET, CROQUET, ARIAL

CRICKET, RINGOLETTE, INDIAN CLUBS, GER-

MAN BALLS, Etc.—Implements of the above com-

plete and of the best make. Also, Chess, Checkers,

Dominoes, Playing Cards, Bagatelle, Tivoli, Roulette,

Freize, Cribbage, and many other Social Games, con-

stantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail.

Price list may be had on application.

C. F. A. HINRICHS, 150 Broadway (up stairs), N. Y.

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE, AND SEND

YOUR ORDER TO

E. A. BROOKS, &amp; Co.

Importer and Manufacturer of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot upon a piece of paper and trace

the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the

length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure A.

Second. Make the following measurements, as

shown in figure B, viz:

1st. The ball of foot.

2d. " Low instep.

3d. " High instep.

4th. " Heel.

5th. " Ankle.

6th. " Calf.

Fig. A.

Fig. B.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by Edwin

A. Brooks, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United

States, for the Southern District of New York.

THIS HOUSE IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,

AND WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1848.





(GENOBBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, rivet, screw, or cut in the cloth. For the Army and Navy they are invaluable, as they can in a moment be exchanged for a new set, or removed for cleaning, or changed for plain covered buttons when desired.

In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set **BLACK BUTTONS**, Ladies' or Gents' Plain, 40c.; Fancy, 50c. per set; one doz. **SUSPENDER BUTTONS**, 40c.; or one **ASSORTED BOX**, containing full assortment for Coats, Pants, Vests, and Overcoats, \$1.75 per box. And any of the following **ARMY AND NAVY BUTTONS**: United States Staff Coat, per dozen, Extra, \$1; Fine, \$3.50; Middle Fine, \$2.50; Extra, \$2; Fine, \$1.75; Middle Fine, \$1.25; Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery, Extra Coat, \$3; Fine, \$2; Extra Vest, \$1.50; Fine, \$1. Common Regulation for Rank and File Coat, 50c.; Vest, 40c. Navy, Extra Coat, \$3; Fine, \$2.50; Extra Vest, \$2.50; Fine, \$1.25; Jacket, \$1.50. New York State Coat, \$2.50; same quality Vest, \$1.25 per dozen. Orders executed for any State Regiment on short notice. A full description list, from which any style of Button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address, W. B. WATKINS, Sole Agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New York. P. O. Box No. 6,558. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.



READ THE TESTIMONY.

From ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY, M. D., late Surgeon Army of the James, Newark, N. J.

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as VAN BUSKIRK'S SOSODONT, I have, for some time past, permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

From G. F. J. COLBURN, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

"The Popular Dentifrice known as Van Buskirk's 'Sosodont,' besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NAVY AGENCY,  
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The undersigned continue, as heretofore, to give special attention to every description of Navy business, and respectfully solicit the patronage of those concerned.

June 23, 1866.

LOWRY &amp; SON.

## THE STODART NEW SCALE PIANOFORTE

Recommends itself to those desirous of purchasing an instrument unequalled in strength of mechanism, durability of wear, beauty of tone, exquisiteness of touch, and elegance of finish.

In addition to those desirable qualities peculiarly its own, the STODART Pianoforte contains every really valuable improvement, placing them, in every essential, superior to any other Piano now manufactured.

Thirty years of continued success in the manufacture and sale of the Stodart Piano have distributed these instruments throughout the land, and in no case have they failed to give unqualified satisfaction to the purchaser.

STODART &amp; MORRIS,

684 BROADWAY.

## MARSTON'S PATENT REPEATER.



This three-barreled pistol has the following advantages over all others: 1st. It is exceedingly portable, from its shape and light weight. 2d. The simplicity and excellence of its construction renders it not liable to get out of order. 3d. It cannot in any manner be accidentally discharged. 4th. The facility of loading is such, that it can be loaded or unloaded in the dark, as it is unnecessary to detach any part for that purpose. 5th. It is more effective, the ball receiving the full force of the charge, there being no loss of power by gas escaping between the joints, as in all Cylinder Pistols. 6th. It has a Retractor attached, which withdraws the shell of the exploded cartridge. For sale by the trade generally.

WM. W. MARSTON,

Manufacturer of Firearms,

Union Steam Works, cor. 22d st. and 2d av., N. Y.

## THE HARD RUBBER CRAVAT IS THE BEST NECKTIE

For Persons Engaged in Duties requiring Exposure and Active Exertion.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO MOISTURE,  
IS NOT SOILED BY DUST,  
NOR STAINED BY PERSPIRATION  
FITS EASILY AND COMFORTABLY,  
AND ALWAYS RETAINS ITS SHAPE,  
Combining  
ELEGANCE, UTILITY, AND DURABILITY.

It is sold at all Rubber Goods, Fancy Goods, and  
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EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.  
LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.  
INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.  
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

NO CLAIMS UNPAID.

ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.

POLICIES INCONTINGIBLE.

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ALL POLICIES AFTER THREE YEARS NON-FORFEITABLE.

The following are examples of the operation of the last Dividend:

POLICIES IN 1862, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at Issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total amount of Policy.
40	\$1,000	\$1,280	\$3,572	\$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,548	10,848
30	7,500	708	2,708	10,208
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, originating with this Company, and gives insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

A. DU BOIS, Medical Examiner, at office 2 to 3 p. m.

H. G. PIFFARD, Assistant Medical Examiner, at office 11 to 12 m.

A LIBERAL ARRANGEMENT will be made with SOLICITORS for new business brought to the office.

## ARMY AND NAVY BUTTON CO. AND WATERBURY BUTTON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE, REVENUE, POLICE, LIVERY, AND FANCY GILT AND PLATED BUTTONS.

Buttons of all States, both Line and Staff, constantly on hand, and every description of Gilt and Brass Military Trimmings.

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## HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

BANCROFT HOUSE,

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To the Officers of the Army:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that I have leased the above Hotel for a term of years, and have refurnished and renovated the entire establishment, and am now prepared for the reception of the travelling public. My old friends of the Army, to whom I am so much indebted for success in the past, I would most respectfully invite to a trial of my accommodations, and guarantee that no effort on my part will be spared to make the time spent at my House agreeable.

The "BANCROFT" is most admirably located, both for parties visiting New York on business or pleasure, being in the immediate vicinity of Union and Madison Squares, the Fifth Avenue, and other most prominent Hotels of the City. It is also easy of access, either by car or stage, which pass the door almost every moment, conveying passengers from the Battery to the Central Park; while for quiet, comfort, and all the modern conveniences, it cannot be surpassed by any Hotel in the City.

Yours, respectfully,

ALBERT H. CRANEY,

Late of the EBBETT HOUSE, Washington, D. C.

D. B. JOHNSTON,

99 BLEECKER STREET,

(Formerly Captain in 162d regiment N. Y. V.)

Having returned to the business, has completed all arrangements, and is now selling the

CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES

in the market; combining all the improvements of value in any instrument, including GRAND SQUARE SCALE, FULL IRON FRAME, OVERSTRUNG BASS, BUSHED KEYS, OVAL PINS—all of the latest style and improved mechanism of the very best workmanship and material. Every Piano warranted for five years, or as long as the purchaser wishes.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, Leaving Pier 47, N. R., Every Saturday.

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FIRST CABIN.....\$100 currency.

STEERAGE.....30 currency.

Steerage Tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or

Queenstown, \$38 currency.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of

the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets

at the passage office, No. 27 Broadway.

F. W. I. HURST, Manager.

## STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN (Ireland.) The Inman Line,

sailing twice a week, carrying the U. S. Mails,

EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY,

From Pier 47, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY:

By the Mail Steamer Sailing Every Saturday:

FIRST CABIN.....\$120 STEERAGE.....\$35

to London.....125 to London.....40

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Wednesday's Steamers will temporarily carry freight

only. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg,

Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage

from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$40. Tickets can be

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

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COLONEL WM. W. TOMPKINS

Has located himself corner of Centre and Grand streets (Sixth Regiment Armory Rooms), where he continues to impart instructions in Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Tactics; prepares persons for commands in every grade in each branch of the service. CITIZENS made competent to fill any grade.

He will in future attend daily from 8½ A. M. to 12 M., and from 1½ P. M. to 6 P. M. (Other hours by arrangement.)

A course embraces 30 lessons, imparted twice a week. Charge, \$15 for each arm, payable at beginning.

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TOMES, MELVAIN &amp; CO.,

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Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epauettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for Revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

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IT STANDS FOR MERITS WITHOUT A SUPERIOR.

MARSDEN'S

## VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS

Are purely Vegetable, free from Mineral and Mercurial Preparation, and compounded with great care. They may be relied upon in all cases of

Constipation, Bilious Disorders, Nervous or Sick Headache, Gout or Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and all Affections of the Liver,

As the most prompt, safe, and reliable Medicine known. They are active and mild, being particularly designed for the Bilious Diseases of the Southern and Western States. When timely administered, they will be found efficacious in Bilious and Remittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Costiveness, Colic, Worms, Pain in the Bowels, Heartburn, Flatulence, Indigestion, Pain in the Head, Back, or Breast, and in all cases where a Cathartic is required. Their great excellence consists in this, that they are compounded from the concentrated virtues of the medicinal substances of which they are composed; consequently they have far greater potency, and far more remedial effect, than the same medicinal substances, whether mixed or administered singly.

MARSDEN'S SANATIVE PILLS will be found invaluable as a preventive of the many Bilious Diseases incidental to the Southern country—such as Yellow Fever, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Colic, Bilious Dysentery and Diarrhea, Chills, Fevers, &c.

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INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

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CASH CAPITAL.....\$300,000.  
SURPLUS, JULY 12.....\$61,898.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents, Leases, &c., against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, and MARINE RISKS on LAKES, RIVERS and CANALS.

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H. C. BEACH, Vice-President.

C. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

## ANNUAL EXCURSION of D COM- PANY, EIGHTH REGIMENT,

Captain JOHN PENBERTHY,

TO ST. RONAN'S WELL, FLUSHING BAY,

On Tuesday, 17th inst.

The steamboat WM. TITTATAMER and barge GERALDINE have been chartered for the occasion.

We take pleasure in stating that on all former occasions the ladies and gentlemen who were present at any of the excursions or social entertainments of the Company, have always expressed themselves as highly gratified with the arrangements.

The Committee of Arrangements have neither spared labor or expense to make this one of the pleasantest excursions of the season.

Boat leaves as follows:

Foot 34th street at 7½ A. M., and Morton street at 8 A. M., North River. Broome street at 8½ A. M., and 34th street at 9 A. M., East River.

ROBINSON'S REGIMENTAL BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

## MILLER & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,

PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, SWORDS,

BELTS, SASHES, HATS, EMBROIDERIES,

CAPS, MONEY-BELTS,

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WRITING, DRESSING, WORK, GLOVE,

TOILET, JEWEL, CIGAR CASES.

Fans, Field and Opera Glasses, Reticules, Lunch and Travelling Bags, Flasks, Pocket Books, &c.

NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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Army and Navy Journal;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

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DIMINUTION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

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extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short

as possible.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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